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TWELVE PAGES

TODAY IN arab news

Federation proposal

Jordan's King Hussein says in an interview he has started urgent consultations with the PLO about a proposal for a Palestinian-Jordanian federation and that he will discuss the plan with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat next month. — Page 3

Salvador's attack plan

El Salvador has drawn up contingency plans to attack Nicaragua in retaliation for its leftist government's alleged help to Salvadoran guerrillas. — Page 4

Liverpool moves up

There was goals aplenty in the English Division One Soccer League as Liverpool took over the top spot from Manchester United. — Page 5

The pilgrimage

The pilgrimage draws millions of faithful to Mount Arafat on the 9th day of Dhul Hijja. It is a vast congregation where the participants share the same ideology and same objectives. The march of pilgrims is caught in pictures. — Page 7

U.S. deficit mounts

For the first time in history, the U.S. government budget deficit has soared past the \$100-billion mark in a single year, hitting \$108.95 billion. — Page 10

Chemical warfare

Fearing Soviet superiority in chemical weapons, the United States set about preparing U.S. armed forces for possible chemical warfare. — Page 12

U.N. Assembly asks for investigation

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 25 (AP) — The General Assembly condemning the refugee camp massacre in West Beirut, voted overwhelmingly Friday to support a diluted Palestinian request for a U.N. investigation of the slaughter. The United States joined Israel in voting against the resolution as a whole.

But, in a separate vote, U.S. Ambassador Charles M. Lichenstein, supported the paragraph in the resolution that urged the Security Council to investigate, "though the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians in Beirut on Sept. 17, 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible."

The vote on the resolution as a whole was 147-2, while the separate vote on the investigation paragraph was 146-0 as Israel did not participate. There were no abstentions.

In explaining the U.S. position prior to the vote, Lichenstein told the assembly without elaboration that the United States could not support the resolution as a whole because of "unacceptable language" in several other paragraphs.

In its entirety, Lichenstein said, the resolution would "prolong and embitter conflict rather than assist in its resolution." Among other things the resolution reaffirmed that Palestinian refugees "should be enabled to return to their homes" in what is now Israel. The resolution also urged the Security Council to consider "practical ways and means" of enforcement in the event of Israel's non-compliance with previous council resolutions calling for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. This suggested possible sanctions.

The resolution also referred to the PLO as "the representative of the Palestinian people" — a premise that the United States does not endorse. Lichenstein told the assembly the United States was ready to support "any enquiry into these tragic events which the government of Lebanon and the members of the (Security) Council find constructive."

The 15-nation council is expected to begin consideration of the proposal early next week. Lebanese Ambassador Fakhri Saghiyyah, whose objections led to watering down of the resolution, informed the assembly that Amin Gemayel, the new presi-

PLO chief arrives

JEDDAH, Sept. 25 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived here Saturday from Aden. Arafat was welcomed by a number of top officials.

Sources in Aden said Saturday that during his three-day visit to South Yemen, Arafat held talks in the capital with President Ali Nasser Muhammad and Vice President Ali Antar.

ident of Lebanon, had ordered an enquiry into the last week's killings. He reminded the assembly that any on-the-spot investigation was the "exclusive" province of his government.

But he supported the resolution after amendment of an earlier draft that had called on the Security Council to appoint a commission of enquiry.

U.S. envoy admits guilt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Jeanne R. Kirkpatrick said Friday that the United States, France and Italy share responsibility for the massacre in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Calling for a "dispassionate, competent commission of inquiry," Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said, however, the initial responsibility lies with the killers. "We assume human beings have some degree of free will, make their own decisions and have some responsibility for their own actions," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said at a news conference.

She added moral responsibility must be shared by "all those parties who did not do everything they could to maintain order and security" in Beirut, she said.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said this includes the three-nation peacekeeping force made up of the United States, France and Italy, which left Lebanon before the massacres, as

On Lebanon's security Israelis oppose Gemayel plan

BEIRUT, Sept. 25 (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel was Saturday reported to have drawn up a security plan under which "Greater Beirut" would be controlled by a tripartite force answerable to a commission headed by him. This is being opposed by Israel.

The proposed force would consist of the Lebanese army, internal security forces and the international buffer force now resuming its operations in the capital, Beirut news-

papers said. Gemayel took office Thursday.

The plan's first stage would involve the replacement of Israeli troops in the capital and its immediate suburbs, by the Lebanese Army and the international force of American, French and Italian troops, the reports said. But Israeli authorities had opposed the plan, the reports added, and were demanding that their forces be given special "rights" in the Lebanese capital.

The Israelis wanted to maintain at least a symbolic presence at the airport south of the city, and access to West Beirut for civilian Israeli cars, according to the daily *An Nahar*. "Greater Beirut" is considered to reach as far as Khalde south of the city, Baabda to the east and Nahr El Mot at its northern exit.

Gemayel met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper Friday to discuss the evacuation of Israeli troops from Greater Beirut, and the creation of a tripartite security force, *An Nahar* said.

The tripartite force, the reports said, would be controlled by an operations command headed by Gemayel assisted by two officers each from the international force's U.S., French, and Italian contingents, and by Lebanese officers. The international buffer force might be strengthened from 3,600 to 6,000 troops, the reports added.

Lebanese authorities had asked Washington to inform Israel of its refusal to meet Israeli demands, *An Nahar* said. *An Nahar* also reported that the members of the international buffer force had declared their readiness to take up positions in Beirut's Palestinian camps in coordination with Lebanese forces.

The French contingent would take the Sabra camp, the Italians the Shatila camp, and the U.S. marine the Bourj Barajneh camp, *An Nahar* said. The first two of these camps were the scene of last week's massacres.

Meanwhile, French troops who landed at Beirut port Friday and Saturday have been restricted to French Embassy building and an Italian force turned back to Cyprus without disembarking. Western diplomats said the Israelis wanted to withdraw only from the immediate city and maintain control of its suburbs.

A senior State Department official in Washington indicated that the United States supported the Lebanese position that Israel must withdraw from Beirut. He said he expected Israeli forces to be withdrawn from all of Beirut to south of the airport by Sunday and that Washington was against any further Israeli presence in the city such as armed patrols or plainclothes agents.

The 350 French marines and paratroops who came ashore Friday and the second contingent who arrived Saturday to find the Israeli Army still holding position in Beirut port have now taken up temporary stations in the French Embassy, the French ambas-

sador's residence and a French cultural center. All three places are technically French territory.

The Italian government decided it was too risky to land troops while the Israeli pullout was still being negotiated. The Italian frigate *Perseo*, carrying 100 paratroops, arrived off Beirut Friday evening but turned back to Cyprus. Italian Ambassador Franco Lucio Otteri said: "It was too risky here. The Israelis are still in the port and the situation has not yet been clarified."

Inquire, says peace panel

VIENNA, Sept. 25 (AP) — Delegates to a three-day meeting against Israel's occupation of Lebanon, sponsored by the World Peace Council, Saturday called for an international probe into atrocities in two Palestinian refugee camps near Beirut last week.

The three-day conference is attended by representatives from 40 countries of Europe, America, Africa and Asia, including Lebanon, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

An American trade union official was reported to have told the conference there was a widening split among Jews in the United States over Israel's violations of international law.

Patrick Tobin, a member of the executive committee of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said the bloodbath in the Shatila and Sabra camps had led to an awareness in the U.S. of spontaneous manifestations of outrage and revulsion.

Bangoura Facim, spokesman for the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization (AASO), called the massacre the "most demonic" crime since the end of World War II and the Israeli government a "satanic blood regime."

Lebanon orders massacre probe

BEIRUT, Sept. 25 (AP) — As the death toll in the Palestinian refugee camp massacre climbed higher, President Amin Gemayel Friday ordered an urgent investigation of the killings, the "Voice of Lebanon" Radio reported.

The radio station, operated by Gemayel's rightwing Christian Phalangist Party, said: "President Gemayel demanded the military prosecutor general's office start an urgent investigation into the reasons that led to the massacre last week at Sabra and Shatila."

The radio said Gemayel demanded the investigation determine who was responsible and the result be announced as soon as possible.

Killers led by Bashir's aide

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AFP) — A comrade of assassinated Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel led the force that massacred hundreds of Palestinians last week in two West Beirut camps, *The Guardian* reported Saturday.

The newspaper, quoting "reliable Israeli sources," said Elias Khbeika's "crack internal security force of about 40 men planned and spearheaded the operation in conjunction with the Israeli Army."

The Guardian also said Khbeika was "the Phalangists' (Christian militia's) chief intelligence officer and one of the late Bashir Gemayel's most trusted comrades-in-arms." Gemayel was in a bomb explosion Sept. 14.

The Guardian said Khbeika "is known for his ruthlessness and hatred of the Palestinians." The report followed a similar account

America reassesses role in IAEA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (Agencies) — The State Department, in a strong signal to Israel's critics in the United Nations, said Friday the United States will reassess its participation in the International Atomic Energy Commission because of the IAEA decision to reject Israel's credentials for its massacre of the Palestinians in Beirut.

The State Department decision came in the wake of a decision by IAEA delegates in Vienna at the agency's 26th general conference. The step caused the U.S. delegation and 14 others to withdraw from the 110-nation meeting. The rejection of credentials means Israel can remain a member without voting rights.

"The United States government believes that great damage has been done to the integrity of the IAEA and the whole United Nations system by the introduction of strictly political issues into a credentials procedure," the department said in a written statement.

"The continued politicization of the IAEA, of which this credentials rejection is a symptom, cannot be allowed to go unchecked if the IAEA is to remain a credible tool for the furtherance of our non-proliferation objectives," the department said. The strongly-worded statement did not directly mention the specific and long-term U.S. support for the IAEA's system of international safeguards intended to prevent nuclear proliferation.

Delegations from the European Community, Canada, Australia and Japan also walked out of the conference. The State Department said "the action of the U.S. could have ramifications for the whole U.N. system."

In Vienna, the U.S. delegation leader said: "The degree to which the IAEA has now become politicized, as evidenced by the resolution just adopted, is completely unacceptable to my government... We are not prepared to stand idly by while legal principles are sacrificed for political expediency."

Western diplomats said Israel's loss of credentials was a serious political loss of face but had few practical effects as the conference ended soon after its credentials were lost. But United States reappraisal of its future role in the agency could have very serious consequences, they added.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation said he doubted whether the U.S. nominee would attend the meeting of the board of governors, the agency's ruling body, Saturday.

Earlier, an Iraqi-initiated proposal narrowly failed by 43 to 27 votes to gain the two-thirds majority needed to suspend Israel from the atomic agency. Iraq later proposed an amendment calling on the conference to reject Israel's credentials. The vote tied

from the Jerusalem correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation. He said an "elite special security formation" of the Phalangists carried out the killings.

Meanwhile, the BBC correspondent in Beirut said in a report Friday that the mass assassination of refugees was the work of a special unit of the Christian Phalangists.

The correspondent, Michael Elkins, quoting "authoritative and reliable sources, including specialist sources," identified the unit as "an elite special security formation of the Lebanese Christian Phalangists." The unit, he specified, was under the top command of a ranking Phalangist officer, Khbeika and "at all stages under direct command of senior Phalangist commanders."

"About 15 to 20 members of Maj. Saad Haddad's Israeli-supported militia also took part in the slaughter," the correspondent added.

role in IAEA

40-40 and the president of the meeting, Domingo Siazon of the Philippines, announced the amendment had failed.

Minutes later, however, the delegation from Madagascar said it had been in the hall during voting but had not voted, and requested permission to cast its vote in favor of the amendment. Confusion broke out when Siazon, having consulted with agency legal experts, announced that his country's vote had been accepted and the resolution refusing Israel's credentials carried.

The U.S. delegation immediately demanded a vote of appeal but was defeated 37 votes to 40. Israel still had one last chance to save its credentials with a vote on a report by the credential committee, including the Iraqi amendment, but this was carried 41 to 39.

The newly constituted board of IAEA Saturday elected Czechoslovak Ambassador Emil Kebitsek chairman for 1982-83.

The IAEA announcement said the following 11 member states were elected to the board of governors, the 34-member policy-making panel of the agency, for a two-year period Friday:

Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Kenya, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Thailand, Venezuela and Zaire. The board of governors also includes Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Talking traffic lights in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (AP) — Japan, which has ovens that tell cooks when the meal is ready and automobiles that remind drivers to buckle up, has taken yet another step in verbal technology — talking traffic lights.

In a campaign to reduce accidents when people attempt to cross the street when the signals are against them, the city of Urawa, 23 kilometers north of Tokyo, has installed lights with speakers. A taped woman's voice politely tells pedestrians to wait or cross.

Italian plane hijacked

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP) — Hijackers seized control of an Alitalia Boeing 727 flying to Rome from Algeria with 109 passengers and crew members aboard, and forced it to fly to an unknown destination Saturday, a spokesman for the airline said.

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said flight AZ871 was diverted to Tripoli, Libya, by the hijackers but was refused permission to land. He said air traffic controllers did not know where the plane, with 101 passengers and eight crew members, was heading.


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Islamic ambassadors praise Fahd address

MAKKAH, Sept. 25 (SPA) — A number of heads of pilgrimage missions and Islamic ambassadors in the Kingdom have asserted the importance of the address by King Fahd at the annual ceremony held here.

They noted that the speech covered almost all issues of Islamic and Arab concern and touched on the future of Islam and Muslims.

The high-ranking commentators included UAE Minister of Justice and his country's pilgrimage mission leader Muhammad Al-Bakr, the Lebanese and Senegalese ambassadors to the Kingdom respectively Dr. Dhafir Al-Hassan and Mustafa Sise, and the Tunisian former foreign minister

Muhammad Al-Masmoudi. Muslim World League Secretary-General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harkan expressed satisfaction with remarks made by King Fahd during his address.

He said the speech came at a time the Islamic nation was passing through a crucial phase and dominated by dissension.

The monarch has diagnosed the illness and prescribed the cure, he added.

The league secretary-general paid tribute to the monarch's interest in Islamic causes, pertaining to Palestine, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran as well as other countries of the world.

Saudia flew 6,000 from Riyadh

Hajj visitors total 853,555

BAHRAIN, Sept. 25 (R) — The number of foreigners performing the annual pilgrimage to Makkah is down by more than 25,000 compared with last year, according to official Saudi Arabian statistics.

The Saudi Press Agency reported that 853,555 pilgrims came this year by land, air and sea — 25,813 fewer than last year.

Egypt and Iran sent the largest number of pilgrims, 98,408 and 89,503 respectively, 17.3 and 18.7 percent more than last year.

More pilgrims also came from Turkey,

North Yemen, Pakistan, Algeria, and Malaysia. But fewer made the journey from Nigeria, Iraq, Indonesia, Syria, Lebanon, Libya and Niger, the agency said.

More than 6,000 passengers flew from Riyadh to Jeddah Friday on Saudia's regular and additional flights to perform pilgrimage and Umrah. *Al-Riyadh* reported Saturday. Saudia has reinforced its personnel strength and mobilized all its facilities to facilitate the pilgrims' movement from the capital to both Makkah and Madinah during Hajj.

U.N. chief, Prince Talal meet

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 25 (SPA) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar received Prince Talal, head of AGFUND and special envoy for UNICEF, here Friday. Prince Talal presented a verbal report to the U.N. secretary-general on AGFUND's activities.

They also reviewed AGFUND's relations with Gulf states and Prince Talal's personal and official efforts to help children of the world and the U.N. organizations which look

after human development.

UNICEF had supplied several areas in Beirut with drinking water in the context of a program begun in June. The children's fund has now about 50 centers for distribution of drinking water in the Lebanese capital. UNICEF, in cooperation with the Lebanese authorities, has implemented a program for repairing houses destroyed during the Zionist invasion. The program is part of relief services carried out by various organizations.

Prayer Times

Sunday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:45	4:46	4:18	3:45	4:29	4:59
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:12	12:13	11:44	11:31	11:56	12:25
Asr (Afternoon)	3:37	3:38	3:10	2:57	3:21	3:51
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:15	6:15	5:47	5:33	5:58	6:27
Isha (Night)	7:45	7:45	7:17	7:03	7:28	7:57



GATHERING FOR FINAL RITUAL: About half a million pilgrims of various nationalities are shown in this aerial view of Mina, gathering Saturday to leave for Arafat the next day and offer prayers. Pedestrian bridges, tunnels, roads and structures worth billions of riyals have been built by the Saudi Arabian government to ensure the pilgrims' comfort and easy movement in the holy places. Security has been greatly improved and the Health Ministry and other departments concerned with Hajj have made gigantic efforts and also spent billions to improve the environment, check disease, prevent epidemics and reduce sun strokes.

King Fahd cables

JEDDAH, (SPA) — King Fahd sent cables of thanks to several leaders who sent messages of congratulations on the Kingdom's national day. Cables were sent to Gen. Hussein Muhammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh; president Jose Eduardo Dosantos of Angola; Emperor Hiro Hito of Japan; President Rudolf Kir Scheldger of Austria; Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands; and Justice Ihsan Choudry, President of Bangladesh.

Pilgrims' health confirmed

MINA, (SPA) — Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazari sent a cable to King Fahd Saturday affirming that health conditions among pilgrims and residents are good and no epidemic diseases have occurred.

Makkah traffic

MAKKAH, (SPA) — A total of 30,769

BRIEFS

vehicles entered Makkah Friday while 26,788 left the holy city, according to official statistics.

20,000 Indians at Makkah

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — More than 20,000 Indian pilgrims have gone to Makkah this year, led by Minister of State for Railways K. Jaffer Sharief.

The Indian government, it was announced Saturday, has also sent a group of doctors to Saudi Arabia to provide medical facilities for pilgrims in Makkah, Madinah and other places of worship.

SAPTCO special buses

RIYADH, — The Saudi Public Transport Company (SAPTCO) will operate 567 buses during this year's Hajj season between the holy places and Jeddah and between Makkah, Al-Jomoum, Taif, Al-Shara'ie and

Arafat, Okaz reported.

British meeting held

LONDON, (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian ambassador to Britain Nasser Al-Manqour had a meeting at the Foreign Office Friday with Minister of State Douglas Hurd. The Foreign Office described the visit, at the ambassador's request, as routine and said there was an exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East.

Traffic patrols increased

TAIF, — At the instruction of Gen. Abdullah Al-Sheikh, the public security chief, and Traffic Commander Brig. Muhammad ibn Raja'e Al-Harbi, traffic patrols have been intensified here during the Hajj season at the city's entrances, *Al-Bilad* reported. More personnel and mobile centers have been placed along the routes leading to the holy places.

Trade team visits India on Nov. 11

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 25 — A high level economic delegation of about 20 leading industrialists from Saudi Arabia will visit India on Nov. 11-14 in response to an invitation extended by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee during their visit to the Kingdom earlier this year, according to Yogesh Tiwari, economic counsellor at the Indian Embassy here.

He told *Arab News*, already eleven top groups in the Kingdom have accepted the official invitation and more are expected to come soon after the Hajj. The industrial and business groups, who have accepted the invitations so far include Redec, Abbar and Zainy, Bugshan, Shobokshi, Abu Zinada and Associated Agencies (all from Jeddah); Sulaiman Abdul Aziz Al Rajhi and Abdul Rahman Al Gosaibi General Trading Bureau, (both from Riyadh); and Yusuf Bin Ahmed Kanoo and Abdullah Fuod Group (from Dammam).

During the visit, the Saudi Arabian mission will meet with concerned ministers and top government officials. They will have meetings with leading industrial groups, both in private and public sectors, besides group meetings with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Federation of Indian Exporters Organization, Engineering Export Promotion Council, India Investment Center and Industrial Development Bank of India.

The visit has been arranged to coincide with the India International Trade Fair in New Delhi. The mission's visit to the fair will give a glimpse of the India's industrial development in various sectors, he added.

The visit will enable Saudi Arabian businessmen to know India's progress in industry, technology, research, science, agriculture, and solar energy in terms of sophistication, range and depth of development. He expressed the hope that it will help in increasing trade between the two countries and will give a boost to the joint ventures and Saudi Arabian investment in India. The decision to boost cooperation between the two countries in various fields was one of the main results of the visit paid last April to the Kingdom by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

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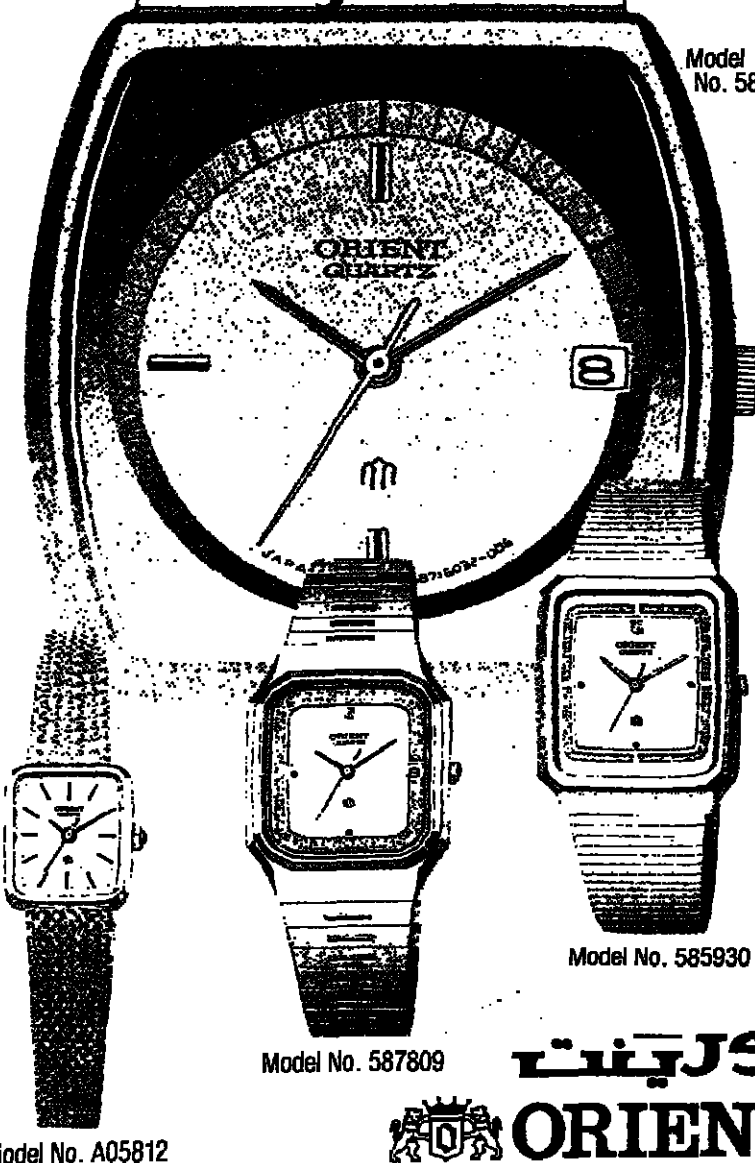
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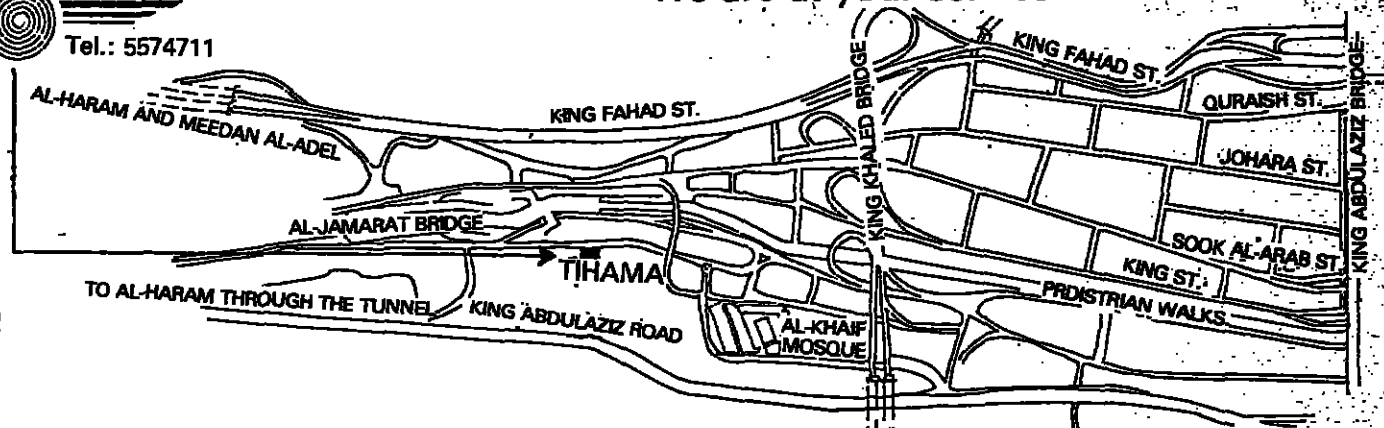
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Salvador has plans to attack Nicaragua

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 25 (AP) — El Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia said that the military has drawn up contingency plans to attack Nicaragua in retaliation for its leftist government's alleged help to guerrillas here.

"Plans exist," he said at a luncheon for businessmen called to support the army's backing for social reforms. Garcia said the plans were drawn up because "as long as Nicaragua is in the hands of those who control it now, we will have no peace. Thus, someday ... we must save Nicaragua."

He charged that Nicaragua Sandinista government provides arms and logistics to the

Motive not found in U.S. murder

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP) — The murder at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel appears to have been an isolated crime in which the slain woman, a Chase Manhattan bank vice president, was a target of opportunity, the chief investigator on the case said.

The killing was the first in the hotel in 34 years. The motive for the slaying was still main concern of what Burke called "a painstaking investigation."

Burke added, however, that there was no evidence yet that any money was stolen from the victim, Kathleen Williams, 30. She was a resident of Mexico City who worked at Chase offices there and had come to the New York home office on business. Her body was found Wednesday night in a 19th-floor stairwell. She had been stabbed in the neck with an unknown weapon that punctured three major blood vessels, according to the medical examiner.

Burke said he has scheduled interviews with people Miss Williams had been with to see if they can say whether she was carrying cash. Miss Williams was found fully clad in a tan business suit and wearing jewelry. Her wallet, however, was outside her handbag and the bag may have been rifled.

leftist guerrillas fighting the government in El Salvador. The Sandinistas, who ousted the rightist regime of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua in July 1979, deny the Salvadoran government's claims.

The Sandinistas, in turn, claim the United States is encouraging other Central American nations to destabilize their leftist government. The administration of President Ronald Reagan denies the charge.

Meanwhile, the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela have appealed to the Honduran, Nicaraguan and U.S. heads of state to end tensions that could lead to a "major conflict" in Central America. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins sent their joint messages on Sept. 15, but only published them Friday.

In their letter to President Roberto Suazo Cordoba of Honduras, they expressed support for the peace proposals he presented to the Organization of American States. These called for general disarmament, reduction of the number of foreign military advisers in the region, international observers and multilateral negotiations.

The message to President Reagan asked for an end to U.S. support of guerrillas loyal to Nicaragua's ousted Somoza regime, while the one of Nicaragua's Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega said that the country's military buildup and "support of opposition movements in neighboring countries" was aggravating an already tense situation.

Meanwhile, the head of a Nicaraguan opposition group in exile in Costa Rica announced that his group and three others had joined forces to oppose the Sandinista government at home.

Alfonso Gobelet said that the front included the union of Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians (Misurasata), the Nicaraguan revolutionary armed forces and Fernando Rapacini and the Sandino Revolutionary Front, led by Eden Pastora. This last, known as "Commander Zero," was deputy defense minister until he broke with the Sandinistas six months ago.

Eanes signs new Portugal constitution

LISBON, Sept. 25 (AP) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes signed Portugal's controversial revised constitution ending a month-long speculation that he would resign or dismiss the conservative government of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão rather than accept a reduction in his own powers.

S. Africa to build subs, warships

PRETORIA, Sept. 25 (R) — South Africa plans to build its own submarines and a new generation of warships, according to the outgoing chief of the navy, Vice Adm. Ronnie Edwards. Speaking at a ceremony Friday night at which he handed over command to Vice Adm. A.P. Puter, Adm. Edwards said a date had been set for starting work on a new warship, fully designed and manufactured in South Africa, to replace its present frigates.

French-built Daphne class submarines would also be replaced in the foreseeable future by submarines built in South Africa, he added.

The president unexpectedly announced his decision to pass the moderate redrafting of the Socialist-inspired 1976 constitution early Friday afternoon when he summoned the speaker of the Portuguese Parliament, Francisco Oliveira Dias, to the presidential palace at Belem.

President Eanes made no statement but a press spokesman at the palace, Duarte Fidalgo, told the Associated Press the president planned a televised speech on the revised constitution, possibly next week.

The new constitutional text, which effectively ends the armed forces' tutelage of Portugal's democracy, was passed in parliament Aug. 12 by the combined votes of the ruling Democratic Alliance coalition and the Socialist opposition.

Since then Eanes has come under increasing attack from Pinto Balsemão's right-of-center alliance for his delay in promulgating the revisions which include a diminishing of the president's power to dismiss governments or appoint military chiefs of staff.

The signing of the revised text also means the abolition of the Military Council of the Revolution, a non-elected watchdog on the constitution which has repeatedly vetoed

major government legislation.

The new constitution will pave the way for major economic and military reforms in Portugal, a presidential spokesman said. The new constitution, which considerably increases the powers of the government and parliament at the expense of the head of state and the armed forces, will come into force 30 days after the publication of the decree signed Friday.

The new constitution is regarded as essential by the government to encourage private enterprise, increase foreign investment and rationalize the public sector as part of a plan to prepare Portugal for membership of the European Common Market. Friday's promulgation means that the government will table two major bills in parliament over the next 30 days. One bill ends the armed forces' position as a "state within the state." The new plan for the armed forces was unveiled by Deputy Prime Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral who told a news conference it would help prevent any military coup against democracy. The other bill will form a powerful new tribunal which will rule on whether any parliamentary legislation violates the constitution.

Millions of bees burned in Chicago

LANSING, Illinois, Sept. 25 (AP) — Millions of bees that escaped when 500 hives fell off a truck were rounded up and burned Friday because authorities feared they would begin attacking residents of a Chicago suburb.

Truck driver Elvin Oakes called police shortly before midnight Thursday and told them the beehives fell off his flatbed truck when he turned around in a parking lot.

Police cordoned off a half-block area in the suburb and notified about a dozen beekeepers from the area. Police said the beekeepers initially tried to recapture and save the bees. "It took over two hours to round up 30 hives," said police Sgt. Keith Smith. "They just ran out of time. Some of those guys handling the bees were stung 15 or 20 times." No one required hospital treatment.

Smith said officials decided to burn the bees rather than continue working until daylight and risk a huge swarm gathering that could create "an obvious health hazard." Smith estimated 10 million bees were on the trailer.

Kenyan student jailed

NAIROBI, Sept. 25 (AP) — A student leader at the University of Nairobi was imprisoned for a 10-year term on sedition charges Friday, becoming the first civilian convicted in connection with the Aug. 1 coup attempt.

Titus Aducci Oloo, 22, was found guilty of demonstrating in support of air force rebels who seized several areas of the Kenyan capital. Prosecutors said that during the seven-hour uprising, Oloo addressed students and slum dwellers from a hijacked city bus.

Another civilian, Didacus O. Diego, a civil aviation department official, appeared in court Friday charged with failing to inform authorities of treasonous activities. The dean of the University of Nairobi's engineering department was accused Wednesday of the same offense which carries a maximum punishment of life imprisonment.

Two others, the son of former Vice President Ajuma Oginga Odinga and a Nairobi newspaper editor, were charged this week with treason.

BRIEFS

day, sending parts of the base "flying in the air," a West German newspaper here reported. The paper said it was not known if anyone was injured or killed and did not report on the cause of the explosions. There was no announcement of such an incident by East German authorities.

MOSCOW (AP) — About 60,000 Soviet-bloc troops are taking part in week-long exercises in Bulgaria and the Black Sea which started Saturday. Tass reported Friday. Staffs, troops and fleets of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact are participating in "Shield-82" under direction of Bulgarian Defense Minister and army Gen. Dobri Djurov. The Soviet news agency said, the exercises were being held in conditions "approximated to the maximum of a combat situation," the report said. The maneuvers end Oct. 1.

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Argentine government has banned from state-controlled media criticism of armed forces

action in the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict. Censorship guidelines sent to state-controlled television and radio stations also banned discussion of human rights and government corruption as well as mentioning people who disappeared during the anti-guerrilla campaign of the 1970s, the independent news agency Noticias Argentinas said.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — A former Dutch resistance fighter was arrested Friday for crimes against humanity committed at the Dachau concentration camp, the Justice Ministry announced.

NEW DELHI (AP) — Six left-wing parties plan to bring half a million people to the Indian capital for a massive peace march on Oct. 4 to protest "the U.S. policy to accelerate the arms race." The march is being organized by the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India and the more independent Communist Party Marxist, and there will be similar marches in several states, the organizers said.

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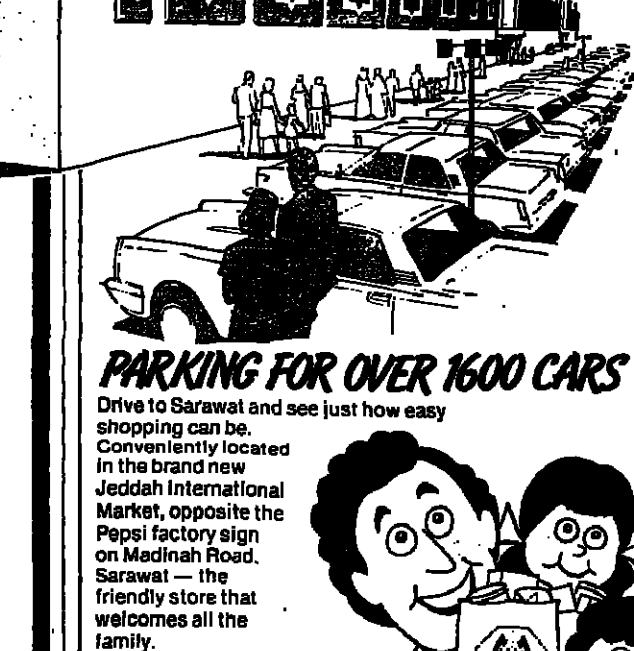
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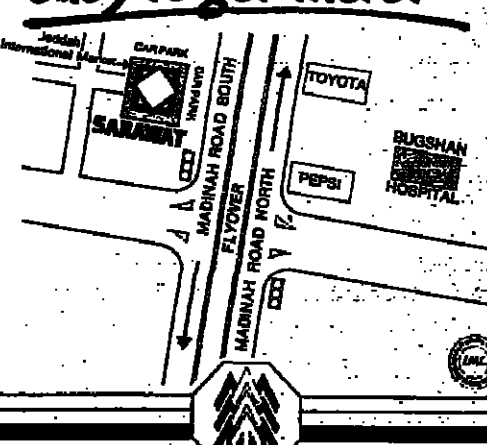
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Liverpool displaces United at the top

Goals galore in English soccer

LONDON, Sept. 25 (R) — English Soccer League champions Liverpool stormed to the top of the First Division when they crushed struggling Southampton 5-0 Saturday.

Liverpool's sweeping success on a day which produced a total of 50 goals in 11 Division One games pushed overnight leaders Manchester United into second place after they drew 0-0 with Arsenal.

Two goals each by Ronnie Whelan and Mark Lawrensen and one by Scottish international Graeme Souness inspired Liverpool rout Southampton, who plunged to the bottom of the table.

Liverpool have 17 points and Manchester United 16, while Watford sustained the flying

start to their First Division debut with an 8-0 victory over Sunderland which kept them in third place on 15 points. Watford routed mid-table Sunderland with a four-goal burst from Luther Blissett and two each by Nigel Callaghan and Ross Jenkins.

West Ham, who trounced Manchester City 4-1 climbed from sixth to fourth and are level on 13 points with fifth-placed Tottenham and sixth-placed Stoke, who both have inferior goal records. Sandy Clark put West Ham on course for success with two first half goals before Paul Goddard and Belgian Francois Van Der Elst completed the tally after the break. Phil Boyer replied for City.

Tottenham took charge against former European champions Forest with two first half goals by Gary Mabbutt and one by Garth Crooks. Garry Birtles reduced the deficit just before the interval but a late goal by Crooks sealed victory.

Resurgent Stoke, who finished 18th in the 22-team division last season, salvaged a point when Brea O'Callaghan equalized in the 85th minute to force a 4-4 draw with Luton. George Berry scored two early goals for Stoke and Paul Walsh replied twice before halftime. Paul Bracewell restored Stoke's lead but Brian Stein and Mal Donaghy made it 4-3 to Luton before O'Callaghan's point-saver.

Ipswich notched their first league win of the season in style at the seventh attempt with a 6-0 drubbing of Notts County which lifted them off the bottom of the table. Paul Mariner and Alan Brazil put them on course for success with a goal each in the first half and Ipswich pressed home the advantage

emphatically after the break. Mariner scored a second, while John Wark, Dutchman Frans Thijssen and Steve McCall also netted.

Cyrille Regis scored a hat-trick for West Bromwich whose 3-1 victory over Norwich lifted them one berth ahead to Seventh, level on 12 points with eighth-placed Aston Villa and Manchester City, ninth, who have inferior goal difference.

Wolverhampton, relegated from the First Division at the end of last season, continued their bid for a swift return with a 2-0 win over Rotherham which kept them at the top of Division Two.



Blissett...nets 4 in Watford's 8

Positions										
English Division One										
	P	W	D	L	P	A	Pos.			
Liverpool	7	2	1	0	13	6	17			
Man. United	7	5	1	1	13	6	16			
Watford	7	5	0	2	15	5	15			
West Ham	7	4	1	2	15	6	13			
Tottenham	7	4	1	2	17	9	13			
Stoke	7	4	1	2	17	13	13			
West Bromwich	7	4	0	3	15	9	12			
Aston Villa	7	4	0	3	12	11	12			
Man. City	7	4	0	3	7	8	12			
Coventry	7	3	1	3	8	10	10			
Bolton	7	3	1	3	6	17	10			
Luton	7	2	3	2	20	18	9			
Nottingham										
Forest	7	3	0	4	13	16	9			
Arsenal	7	2	2	3	6	6	8			
Notts County	7	2	2	3	6	14	8			
Swansea	7	2	1	4	12	11	7			
Sheff. Wed.	7	2	1	4	7	15	7			
Ipswich	7	1	3	3	13	11	6			
Cardiff	7	1	3	3	10	13	6			
Sheff. U.	7	1	3	3	18	4	4			
Southampton	7	1	1	5	3	18	4			

Young Arias makes Connors feel 45

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25 (Agencies) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors outlasted unseeded Jimmy Arias to score a 6-4, 5-7, 6-2 marathon victory Friday in the \$250,000 Transamerica Open Tennis Championships at the Cow Palace here.

"I never felt 30. I felt 45," said Connors after doubling the 18-year-old Arias for 2 1/2 hours. After a tough first set in which Connors and Arias broke one another's serves repeatedly, Connors took a 5-3 advantage in the second set.

But Arias, running all over the court and scoring with tough passing shots, swept the next four games and took the set. By then, he was almost exhausted in mind and body. "I felt I beat him mentally" in the third set, Connors said. Arias agreed: "He was running me around pretty well and I just got tired."

In afternoon matches, fourth-seeded Sandy Mayer advanced to the semis with a 6-3, 6-3 victory over Brian Teacher, and defending champion Eliot Teltscher downed Tim Mayotte 6-4, 5-7, 6-2. Teltscher, seeded third, profited from 13 double-faults by Mayotte.

Second-seeded John McEnroe also stayed on course for a showdown with Connors. He crushed South African John Kriek 6-1, 6-2, 6-2 later in the day to set up a semifinal meeting with Eliot Teltscher. Teltscher had beaten McEnroe in the last four stage here last year. The other semifinal will be between Connors and Mayer.

Meanwhile, top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat a determined Bill Scanlon 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 to move into the semifinals of the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis Forum Classic at Los Angeles.

Scanlon broke Lendl in the second game to take a 2-0 lead but Lendl fought back, with three service breaks, to forge ahead 5-2 before double faulting to lose the eighth game. Lendl wrapped up the set in the 10th game by holding serve.



Scanlon... gives Lendl a scare

Prost, Arnoux grab front berth

LAS VEGAS, Sept. 25 (R) — The French Renault motor racing team of Alain Prost and Rene Arnoux will be on the front row for the start of the Las Vegas Grand Prix Saturday after setting a searing qualifying pace under the hot desert sun.

"Flying Finn" Keke Rosberg, the 33-year-old favorite to win the World Driving Championship in this final race of the season, will be on the third row of the starting grid in his Saab-Williams. Behind him, in the fifth and seventh rows will be John Watson of Northern Ireland and Niki Lauda of Austria, the only drivers who still have a long-shot chance of taking the title from Rosberg.

It will be the sixth time this season that Prost and Arnoux have started in the first two positions in their turbo-charged car. Each has won two races. Prost won the pole position with the fastest lap of one minute 16.356 seconds on this 396 kilometer (2.2 mile) twisting car park track at a speed of 172.050 kilometers an hour (106.906 mph).

Prost, Arnoux, Michele Alboreto and Riccardo Patrese, of Italy, and American Eddie Cheever all broke the old lap qualifying record of one minute 17.821 seconds set by Carlos Reutemann, of Argentina last year.

"The heat could be a very big problem," Prost said. "It could be very punishing two-hour race, both to people and machines."

But the pole position is important because if I lead the race I can fix the speed," the 27-year-old Frenchman said, adding, "It is very difficult to lead from start to finish."

The temperature hovered around the 35-centigrade (95 fahrenheit) mark during the second and final qualifying session Friday and the track asphalt shimmered at 57 centigrade (135 fahrenheit). Drivers ended the session soaked in sweat. They stripped to the waist in the pits and raced for water bottles.

Thunderstorms have been predicted for Saturday but are not expected until after the race. Missing from the lineup will be France's Jean-Pierre Jarier, who walked away shaken Friday after his Osella crashed into a type barrier at more than 160 kph (100 mph).

The impact moved the eight-ton barrier more than a foot (.3 m), but Jarier quickly jumped out of the car and walked to the pits shaken but uninjured.

It was the second time in two races that Jarier has crashed his Osella after losing a wheel.

British riders injured

HOCKENHEIM, Sept. 25 (AFP) — Britain's Andy Watts and Tony Head were injured when they skidded in heavy rain during final practice here Saturday for the 350 cc Event at the West German Motorcycling Grand Prix.

Watts was air-lifted to hospital at nearby Ludwigshafen with a broken leg. Head suffered multiple bruises.

As Clappett drops to 2nd spot Fought gets back into the act

COLUMBUS, Georgia, Sept. 25 (AP) — John Fought, the 1979 rookie of the year who quit the tour earlier this year in frustration, fired a four-under-par 66 Friday to take a one-stroke lead after the second round of the \$250,000 Southern Open Golf Tournament.

Fought, who had a 67 Thursday, has a 133 total, one shot ahead of first round co-leader Bobby Clappett, who had a 69 Friday for a 134 total over the par-70, 6,791-yard Green Island Country Club course.

Fought, who won two tournaments as a rookie in 1979 and earned \$108,000, has earned less than \$93,000 in the three years since, including only \$9,798 this year.

The 28-year-old had four birdies, including a 15-footer (4.5 m) on the 14th hole and a 10-footer (3 m) on 15, to take the lead in the battle for the \$45,000 first prize. Fought quit the tour in midseason after only eight tournaments and took off for four months before returning about eight weeks ago.

Clappett, 22, had a round that included five birdies and four bogeys. While not winning on the tour, Clappett has finished second five times. He was third this year in the U.S. Open and led the British Open for two rounds.

Two shots back at 135 were George Burns and Tim Simpson. Burns had a 68 and Simpson had a 69. Andy Bean, Wally Armstrong and Chip Beck were at 136. Bean and Beck had 67s, Armstrong had a 70.

Meanwhile, Minnesota native Howie Johnson fired a three-under-par 69 to claim a one-stroke lead in the World Seniors Invitational.

Peruvian spikers seal U.S. fate

LIMA, Peru (AP) — Peru defeated the United States 3-0 Friday and will play China in the final of the Women's World Volleyball Championship. The Peruvians won 15-12, 15-12, 15-10. Earlier, China had defeated Japan 15-8, 15-7, 15-6 in the other semifinal.

Soviet matches mark
LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, (R) — Yuri Zakharevich of the Soviet Union broke his own world record when he smashed 195.5 kg at the World Weightlifting Championships here Saturday. Zakharevich set his previous record of 195 kg in May. Bulgaria's Blagov Blagoev won the middle heavyweight event beating Soviet Yuri Vardanian into second place.

Chess contest
MOSCOW, (AP) — Ulf Andersson of Sweden and Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union battled to a draw in their final match Friday, and Alexander Belyavsky of the Soviet Union adjourned his match, postponing the outcome of the Moscow International Chess Tournament. Andersson and Tal finished with eight points behind winner Garri Kasparov. Belyavsky could pass them and finish with 8.5 points if he wins his

Scanlon jumped on top in the second set, leading 3-0 and holding off the Czech. In the deciding set, Lendl scored a service break in the second game which held up to win the set, serving an ace at match point in the two-hour contest.

Lendl will face his coach and good friend Wojtek Fibak of Poland in one semifinal Saturday, while Kevin Curren of South Africa faces Van Winitsky in the other. Earlier, Curren topped Butch Walts 6-4, 6-2.

In other quarterfinal actions, Wojtek Fibak of Poland beat Bruce Manson of the U.S., 6-2, 6-2, while Van Winitsky rallied past fellow-American Terry Moor 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Vitas Gerulaitis and Mats Wilander moved nearer to a final meeting with quarterfinal round victories in the \$75,000 Geneva Open.

Gerulaitis, the tourney's top seed, won his third match in 48 hours, downing Jairo Velasco of Colombia 7-5, 6-1, while second-seeded Wilander, though serving erratically, ousted Thierry Tulasne of France 6-4, 6-1.

Gerulaitis will take on fourth-seeded Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, who defeated Claudio Panatta of Italy, 6-2, 6-4, in the semifinals, and Wilander, the emerging Swede who won this year's French Open, will take on in the semifinals West Germany's Damir Keretic, who whipped Jim Gurfein of the United States, 6-4, 6-0.

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Watanabe to defend crown
HAMAMATSU, Japan, (R) — Jiro Watanabe of Japan will defend his World Boxing Association (WBA) super-flyweight title against compatriot Shoji Oguma, the former World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight champion, here on Nov. 11, it was announced Saturday. Watanabe, 27, made his first defense of the title in July when he beat Argentina's Gustavo Ballas in Osaka, western Japan.

Scots stun Germans
EDINBURGH, (AFP) — Scotland made a sensational start to the Four-Nations (women's) Hockey Tournament when they beat world champions West Germany 2-0 here Friday. In the other clash Canada routed Spain 4-0.

Kiwis rout Belgians
DURHAM, North-Eastern England, (AFP) — Two goals by Sherry Law helped New Zealand to a 5-0 victory over Belgium in the opening game of the Women's Five-Nations Hockey Tournament here Friday.

English soccer results

Aston Villa	2	Swansea	0	Oldham	2	Charlton	2	Colchester	4	Blackpool	1
Brighton	1	Birmingham	0	Sheff Wed.	3	Chelsea	2	Darlington	0	Port Vale	0
Coventry	4	Everton	2	Wolverhampton	2	Rotherham	0	Hartlepool	0	Tranmere	0
Liverpool	5	Southampton	0					Mansfield	2	Rochdale	1
Man. United	0	Arsenal	0					Swindon	1	Crewe	0
Norwich	1	West Bromwich	3					Wimbledon	4	Torquay	1
Notts County	0	Ipswich	6					York	1	Peterborough	1
Stoke	4	Luton	4								
Tottenham	4	Nottingham	1								
		Forest	0								
Watford	8	Sunderland	1								
West Ham	4	Man. City	0								
English Division Two											
Barnley	1	Shrewsbury	2								
Cambridge	1	Carlisle	1								
Crystal Palace	3	Millersbrook	0								
Derby	1	Blackburn	2								
Fulham	3	Leeds	2								
Grimby	1	Bolton	0								
Leicester	0	Q.P. Rangers	1								
Newcastle	1	Barnley	2								
English Division Three											
Bournemouth	2	Exeter	0								
Bradford	1	Southend	0								
Cardiff	2	Sheff U.	1								
Chesham	2	Wigan	0								
Doncaster	7	Reading	5								
Gillingham	3	Walsall	0								
Huddersfield	2	Oxford	0								
Lincoln	2	Orion	0								
Plymouth	2	Wrexham	0								
Portsmouth	1	Newport	2								
Preston	2	Bristol Rovers	2								
English Division Four											
Aldershot	1	Hull	2								
Bristol City	0	Souththorpe	2								
Bury	2	Halifax	0								
Chester	5	Herrford	0								
Scottish Premier Division											
Aberdeen	1	Rangers	2								
Celtic	2	Hibernian	0								
Dundee United	3	St. Mirren	0								
Kilmarnock	0	Dundee	0								
Morton	3	Motherwell	1								
Division One											
Alloa	4	Hamilton	2								
Cydebank	2	Queen's Park	0								
Dumfries	4	St. Johnstone	0								
Dunfermline	1	Ayr	0								
Falkirk	1	Airdrieonians	1								
Harts	1	Clyde	1								
Leith	2	Gaigh	1								

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aiding the aggressor

Efforts taken by the Reagan administration during the past few days to continue support of Israel by subsidizing its military deficit and by blocking its suspension from the International Atomic Energy Agency have shocked the world. It appears that Zionism has many supporters in many high places in the United States and they are so confident about their clout and power that they are not afraid, even after recent events, to proclaim their support for Israel's inhumanity and at the same time continue to try to rob the American public of both their tax dollars and their own individual identity.

It remains to be seen, however, what effect these actions will have on the American majority, which not only resents such actions, but which is steadily obtaining an anti-Israel sentiment. Many of these citizens, due to apathy and a cover-up campaign waged by the Zionist press, have always been ignorant about the billions and billions of tax dollars they have been paying every year since Israel occupied Palestine in 1948.

It appears, therefore, that Israel has reached a turning-point at which not even its control can keep the American public from realizing what has been going on and the cover-up which has resulted in most of the financial problems now existing in the United States. The only way to accomplish a turnaround will be for U.S. citizens to realize what is going on and to vote accordingly to eliminate support for Israel.

The continuing support by government officials and even the president, however, points out that these officials have always been knowledgeable about what Israel has been doing with their aid. It is shocking and revolting to realize that, after Israel's most recent atrocities and crimes, ANYONE, let alone any American government official, would offer the Zionists ANYTHING. This continuing support is enough to convince even the most naive observer that the United States has been directly responsible for the inhuman acts committed by Israel and is evidence enough to convince even the most balanced jury that these officials should be tried as accomplices.

Before the massacres in Lebanon, the Reagan administration might have been able to imply that the support it was giving to Israel was misused and misguided by a few criminals within the Zionist-controlled government. Now, however, since the United States officials want to continue this support in both economic and political terms, there is no doubt, even to the most conscientious American citizens, that complicity exists and it must have existed all along.

The only hope, therefore, remains with the grass-root American citizens, who will hopefully wake up to the fact that his hard-earned tax dollars are being used to finance causes which not only threaten his own livelihood and existence, but that of the world.

How is it possible for any American government official to justify an outright expenditure of \$ 2.5 billion out of taxpayers' dollars to bail out Israel from the financial crisis it faces because of the Lebanon invasion? Even suggesting such an expenditure for Israel, and on top of the billions and billions of dollars already spent by the United States in support of Israel, will hopefully result in a taxpayer's revolt which will shake the very foundations of Washington and Tel Aviv.

In better times, American taxpayers have blindly paid for such aid due to ignorance about where their tax dollars were going. Now, however, current world crises have made it more obvious to even the least politically-oriented Americans that their taxes are being used for support of Israel and that those same billions and billions of dollars could have been used for beneficial causes in America, where those dollars belonged, and could have at the same time avoided, instead of being instrumental in crises which have resulted in the slavery and deaths of thousands of people.

Saudi Arabian press review

Saturday's newspapers hailed King Fahd's speech in which he reasserted Saudi Arabia's full support for Islamic and Arab causes.

Others said the Saudi monarch had reaffirmed to the heads of pilgrimage missions the Kingdom's pioneering role to re-establish Islamic solidarity and unity.

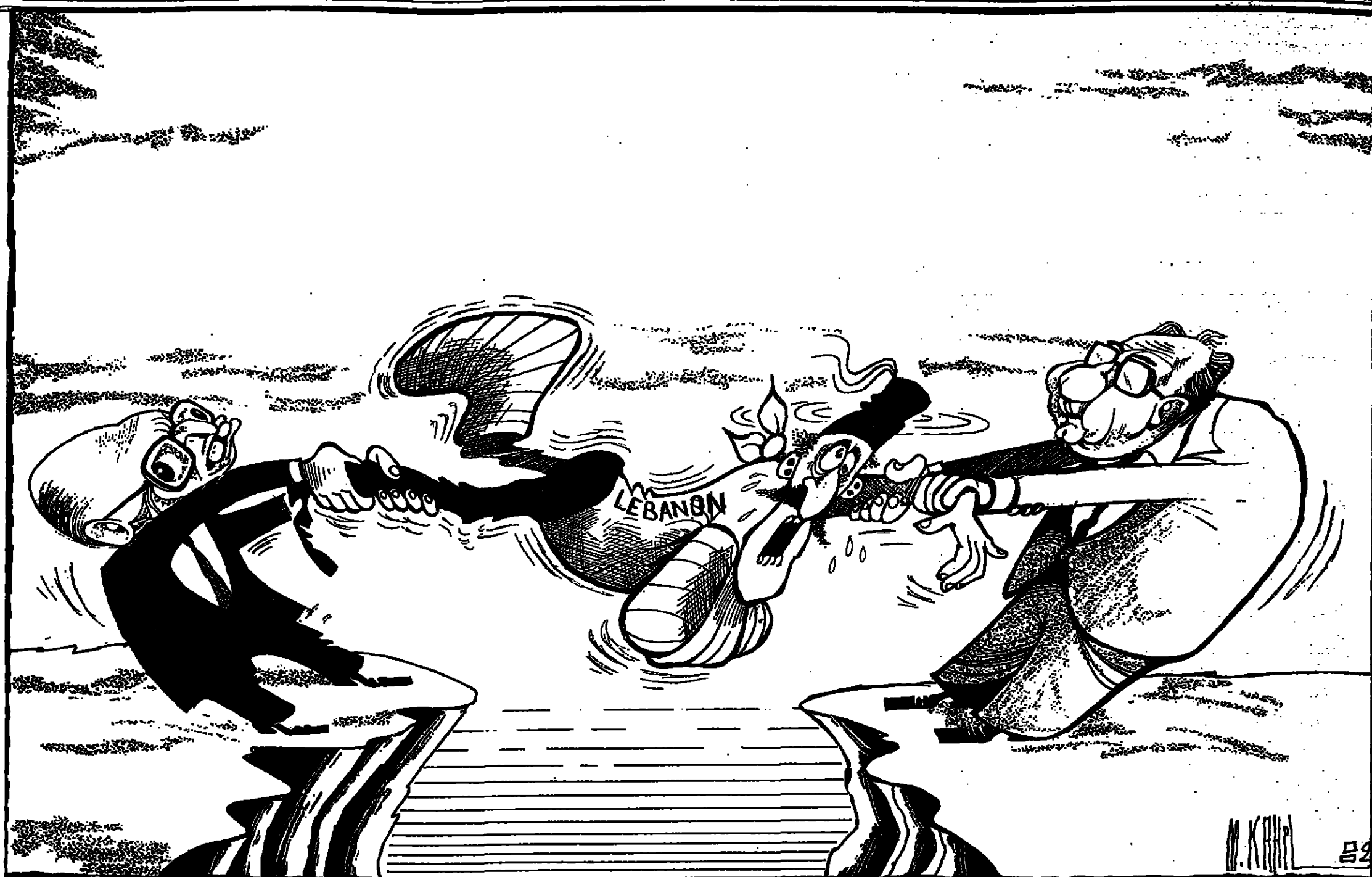
"King Fahd's speech has come at a most crucial and difficult phase when the evil and aggressive powers are stepping up attempts to weaken the Islamic and Arab nation and undermine its unity," the paper added.

It said King Fahd had referred to the Lebanese tragedy and the

Beirut massacre and reiterated that the day would come when the perpetrators of the crime would "get to know that an Arab and Islamic nation exists and will impose its right."

Al-Riyadh called on the Arabs to end what it called an era of Arab eulogy because it said these eulogies would not solve their problems and reconstruct what had been destroyed.

The paper said the Arabs should learn a lesson from Japan and West Germany which were crushed in World War II but managed to become great economic powers in Asia and Europe. (SPA)



Amin Gemayel faces threat of Israeli pressure

By G.G. Labelle

BEIRUT —

In his first days in office, Lebanon's new president appears to be trying to put distance between himself and Israel in a way that his slain brother never could have done. Amin Gemayel is not known to have seen anyone from the Israeli government since he was elected Tuesday. In his inaugural address Thursday, he made no direct mention of Israel and referred to the Arab countries which are Israel's enemies as "brothers."

His brother Bashir would have taken the oath of office instead Thursday had he not been assassinated. He was elected Aug. 23 and killed in a bomb explosion nine days before he was to have been sworn in. Bashir had been commander of the right-wing Christian Phalangist Party militias that allied with Israel in the fight against Palestine Liberation Organization commandos and leftist Lebanese militias.

After Bashir's election, there were reports in Israel that Bashir had met with Israeli Prime Minister

Menachem Begin in Nahariya, a resort town in northern Israel. The Israeli government made several public statements urging a peace treaty with Lebanon separate from other Arab countries, despite the difficulties this caused Bashir, who understood Lebanon could not afford to be isolated in the Arab world.

The calls for a peace treaty have quieted now, with Amin in office. And Amin's reference to his Arab "brothers" in the inaugural address also indicates he appreciates, more than his brother did, the fears of Lebanese Muslims that a peace treaty would destroy their extensive financial and political ties with the Arab world.

Bashir generally referred to the Arab countries not as brothers but as "friends." He was hated by the Syrians. By contrast, Amin's election brought a telegram of congratulations from Syrian President Hafez Assad. The telegram to Amin said Syria was the "twin sister" of Lebanon and will stand by Lebanon "against the Israeli invasion."

The state-controlled Syrian radio broadcast

excerpts from Amin's inaugural address, especially his vow to keep Lebanon in the Arab League.

The telegram of congratulations that came from Israel to Amin was signed, "Yours, Menachem Begin." The Israeli telegram to Bashir almost a month earlier referred to him as "dear friend," and was signed, "Your friend, Menachem Begin."

Friendship, however, had nothing to do with the Israeli pressure on Bashir for a peace treaty. It is thought here that Israel wanted to gain immediate control over Bashir because he had a reputation as a strong leader who could bring about a unified Lebanon. That could be more troublesome to Israel than the land of squabbles that Lebanon has been since the 1975-76 civil war.

They apparently have no such fears with Amin. Those familiar with the politics of Gemayel's Maronite Christian Phalangist Party say that Amin, 40, has been overshadowed all his life — first by a strong father, then by Bashir, who though six years younger assumed the leadership role from his father.

This has left Amin playing the counterpart to his

brother. Bashir had strong ties with Europe, and Amin looked instead to the Arab world. Bashir was a military leader, known for his power and decisiveness. Amin is a traditional politician, but he is not associated with violence.

Amin's ties to the Arab world make him more popular than his brother with the Lebanese Muslims whose cooperation he will need if he is to unify Lebanon. The question being asked here is whether Amin has the strength to bring the country together or will it be engulfed again in fighting between Christians and Muslims and leftists and rightists.

Israel, no doubt, is waiting for the answer. Signs of unity, however, may lead to renewed pressure for a peace treaty, and the government in Tel Aviv has plenty of pressure to bear. Its troops control the southern half of the country and have proved since the June 6 invasion of Lebanon that it can bomb any city in the country freely, and when it wants to, march into Beirut.

Amin Gemayel will likely need strength beyond his reputation — and help from the United States — if he is to resist the pressure. (AP)

Soviet Army and Navy asked to alleviate food shortages

By Robert Gillette

MOSCOW —

The Soviet Armed Forces, along with defending the motherland and carrying out what the state-controlled press calls their "internationalist duty" in Afghanistan, have been handed a challenging new assignment — helping to alleviate the Soviet Union's persistent food shortages.

The armed forces have long operated a nationwide system of secret military farms, food processing plants and food reserves. Now, as the Soviet Union faces its fourth poor grain harvest in four years and zero growth in meat and dairy supplies, the army and navy are under orders to boost their own production of meat, milk, eggs, potatoes and vegetables by at least 50 percent by the end of 1985.

The objective is to ease the strain the armed forces put on civilian food supplies and to improve the nourishment of the 4.2 million servicemen, more than twice the number of Americans in uniform. An even greater increase in military food production is expected by the end of the next five-year plan in 1990, according to the armed forces newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star).

In a vigorous campaign to drum up enthusiasm for farming among the troops, the newspaper has

been reporting almost daily on the horticultural achievements of army and navy units from the sunny Black Sea coast to the polar north and the Ural Mountains, where onions, radishes, dill and lettuce are said to thrive under powerful ultraviolet lights in the hothouses of remote garrison towns.

"A great many people looked skeptically on anyone who suggested that agriculture be developed above the polar circle," Adm. Arkady Mikhailovsky, commander of the northern fleet, told workers recently on the navy farm "Northern Sailor." Then he noted proudly that the fleet produces all the milk and eggs it consumes.

The Soviet Union has not disclosed how much of the food eaten by its armed forces comes from military Sovkhozes, or state farms, but the contribution is substantial, reportedly running into the tens of millions of rubles' worth of produce every year.

"What we see on soldiers' and sailors' tables is in no small degree produced within the armed forces," Army Gen. Semen K. Kurkotkin, chief of logistics and supply, said recently.

The general made it clear that one purpose of expanding the output of military farms is to relieve the strain on civilian food supplies and reduce transportation costs in supplying garrisons,

especially in the remote and thinly populated reaches of Siberia, the Far East, the Far North and Soviet Central Asia.

Noting that meat production on military farms has risen 34 percent in the past five years, Kurkotkin said this translates into "many thousands of tons of this valuable product which we will not have to take from the civilian economy."

The military's campaign to feed for itself has emerged as part of President Leonid Brezhnev's widely heralded food program, unveiled last May 24 at a plenary meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee after more than 18 months of internal debate on the nation's food problems.

Published summaries of the Brezhnev plan show it to consist largely of promises to improve housing and income and other material incentives for farm workers, in addition to some organizational changes in the highly centralized management of agriculture. Western analysts are skeptical that the program will do much to lift Soviet agriculture from its present stagnation.

Drought and scattered floods and hail have damaged crops for the fourth year in a row. Despite massive capital investments, food production is showing almost no growth. Meat output has been essentially static since 1975 and milk production has fallen 7 percent in the past four years. Meat, butter and in some cases milk and sugar are rationed in a number of provincial areas. More than one-fifth of the country's food spoils before it reaches consumers.

No recent evidence of hunger has surfaced in the Soviet Union, and indeed, Soviet experts say that the average Russian's starch-laden diet has made a little more than half the population overweight. While the Soviet population is growing by 2 million people or just under 1 percent a year, a prominent economist, Vladimir Tikhonov, warned last April that "the increase in foodstuffs is averaging less than 1 percent a year," seemingly leaving no margin for improving the nation's diet.

Under its own food program, the ministry of defense has ordered every military industrial establishment to set up "subsidiary farms" by 1985 to supplement food supplies of their civilian employees as well as of the armed forces.

Garrison towns across the country are being urged to build greenhouses, plant personal vegetable plots and redouble their efforts to raise chickens. Military farms themselves have been ordered to raise production by 15 percent this year alone, a demand suggesting considerable room for improvement over their normal performance.

The Soviet system of military farms apparently originated during Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture in the 1930s. According to the American military historians Harriet and William Scott, the Red Army maintained and expanded its "untouchable reserves" of food even during widespread starvation in the 1930s that other analysts have estimated led to more than 3 million deaths.

The number, size and precise location of military farms are considered state secrets, but the current campaign to boost their output — mixing praise for exemplary farms and criticism of laggard ones — has shed some light on their operation.

Many of the farm workers and managers are apparently civilians. But junior officers are also assigned to them. They draw on nearby civilian

farms for technical help, but according to a report from the Urals military district, they do so "only in the most complex situations."

Run by the central food directorate of the armed forces' logistics branch under Lt. Gen. Ivan Isayenko, Soviet military farms began a major program of expansion and modernization in March 1965, less than five months after Brezhnev came to power.

Their output of meat has subsequently risen 50 percent, milk production has doubled and eggs are reportedly up fivefold. Development of these special farms has helped the military strengthen its position as a semi-autonomous part of the Soviet economy.

At the same time, some of the defense ministry's agricultural enterprises are acknowledged to suffer from "deficiencies" and "unresolved questions" that leave ample room for producing more food at lower cost.

No army is famous for its cuisine, but food in the Soviet Army is particularly disreputable. Former servicemen complain that meat and fresh vegetables are rare in a diet that lays heavy stress on potatoes, grease and gruel. (LAT)

Letter to the editor

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Arab News received the following letter from Mr. Bill Neeley, an American living in the Kingdom. The letter has been sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Bill Neeley is an English language instructor for Corporate Training and Development at Saudi Arabian Airlines.)

The Honorable Ronald Reagan, President
United States of America
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,
I am writing you this letter to express my shock and revulsion at the recent slaughter of innocent civilians in West Beirut. According to an Associated Press article dated Sept. 19, 1982, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan blamed the United States for the massacre of hundreds of men, women and children in two Palestinian refugee camps. "I hold the Americans responsible because they gave written assurances that the Israelis would not come into West Beirut," said Mr. Wazzan. The Lebanese prime minister also said that the gunmen who invaded the camps were allowed to pass through military checkpoints in Israeli-occupied territory.

The reality of the situation, Mr. President, is that Mr. Wazzan is not alone in laying the blame at America's doorstep. The entire Arab world from the "hardliners" to the "moderates" view the massacre as an indication of America's inability or unwillingness to control Israel.

It would appear, Mr. President, that your recent plan for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East has been sabotaged by your "closest ally" in the region. Anthony Lewis, (writing for the *New York Times* wire service in an editorial appearing in the Sept. 17, 1982, issue of the *International Herald*

Tribune) states that Israel's forces went into West Beirut in "cold violation of the truce terms". Despite pronouncements from the Israelis that they were acting to maintain order after the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, Mr. Lewis maintains that "there can be little doubt about the larger purpose of the move and of others likely to follow in Lebanon. That is to derail President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative."

As an American living in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I beseech you, Mr. President to hold firm to your commitments to the peace negotiated by Ambassador Philip Habib in Beirut. I urge you to take whatever action you may deem necessary to protect the innocent residents of Lebanon, whether they be Palestinian or Lebanese. I emphasize the word ACTION, Mr. President, because as an American who loves his country it grieves me to see the image of the U.S. stained with the blood of victims of one of the most heinous crimes in the annals of mankind. There was a time, Mr. President, when uniformed perpetrators of massacres against the innocent were tried in international courts of justice as criminals of war.

You have often stated, Sir, your determination to make America great again. I pray that God will grant you the courage and strength to succeed in your aim. Please be aware, though, that as Lebanon has slowly disintegrated into ruin, the skeptics in the Middle East have increased in number. One of my Lebanese friends working here in Saudi Arabia summed it up this way: "America in the past has done many good things for freedom in the world. Now it only talks about doing things".

It is my sincere hope, Mr. President, that the talking has ended and the time has come to act.

Respectfully yours,
Bill Neeley

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Sunday, Sept. 26th, the 269th day of 1982. There are 96 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1833 — New liberal constitution is granted in Hanover by William IV.

1914 — Battle of Niemen River in Russia begins between Russians and Germans.

1923 — Germany abolishes its policy of passive resistance.

1955 — New York Stock Exchange suffers worst price break since 1919 after news that U.S. President Eisenhower had suffered a heart attack.

1957 — Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden is re-elected U.N. secretary-general for another five years.

1962 — Ahmed Ben Bella is elected premier of Algeria.

1969 — Military junta with leftist leanings overthrows government of Bolivia.

1971 — U.S. President Richard Nixon flies to Anchorage, Alaska, to greet Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

1972 — U.S. presidential assistant Henry Kissinger meets with North Vietnamese representatives in Paris.

1973 — U.S. House of Representatives' committee votes to bar any new trade privileges for the Soviet Union until it eases emigration policies for Jews and other minorities.

1975 — The U.S. says it will consider Egypt's request for American military equipment to help Cairo government end its reliance on Soviet arms.

Thought for today:
There is no grief which time does not lessen and soften — Cicero, Roman scholar (106 B.C.-43 B.C.)

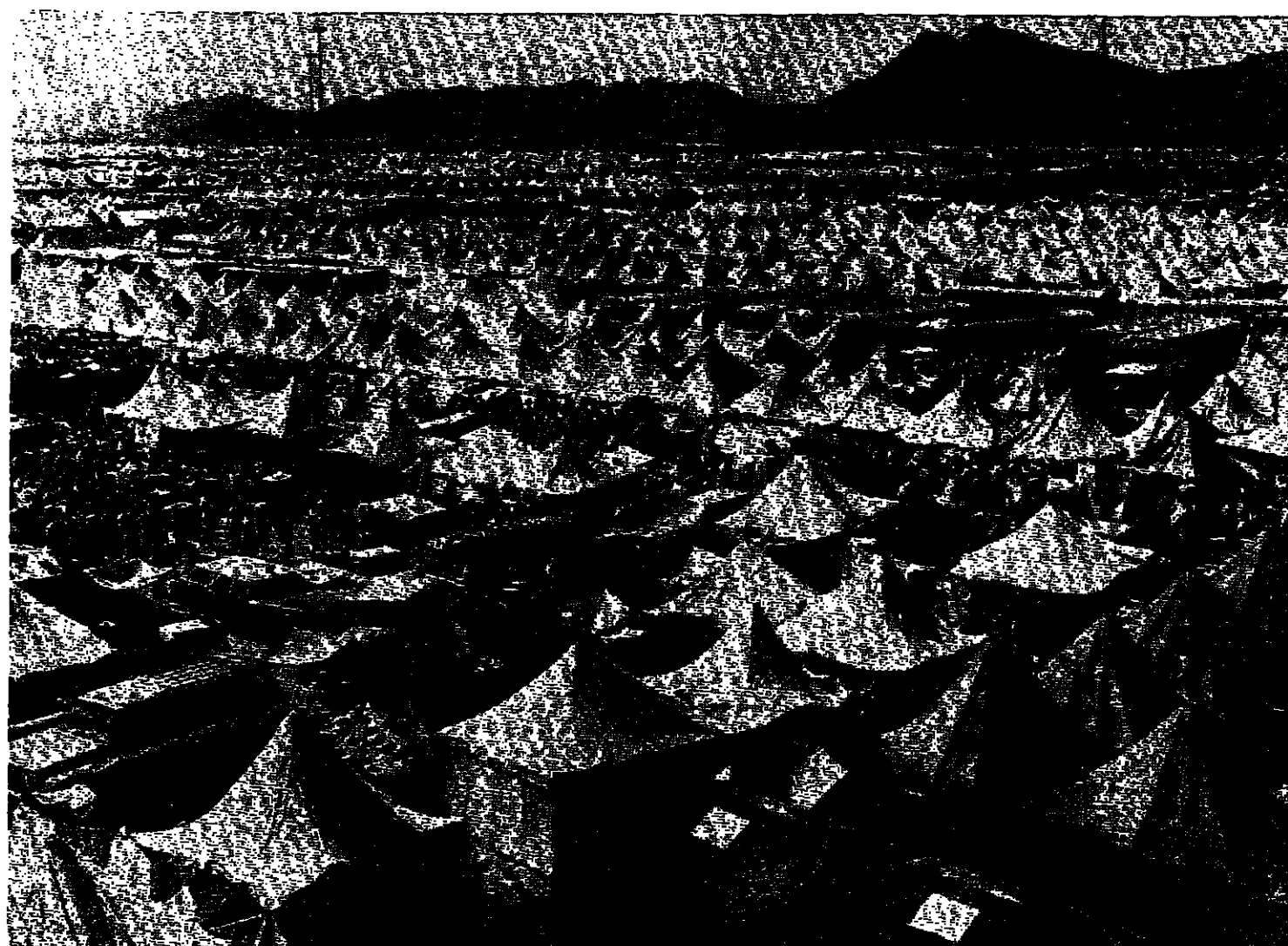
The pilgrimage draws millions of faithfuls to Holy Makkah

"When We assigned to Abraham the site of the House We commanded him: 'Ascribe to Me no partners' and: Purify My House for those who will walk around it, and those who will stand before it, and those who will bow down and prostrate themselves in prayers. Call upon mankind to come for pilgrimage: they will come to you on foot and on every kind of fast mount, from every distant quarter, so that they might avail themselves of many of benefit, and that they might extol the name of Allah on the days appointed for sacrifice, over whatever heads of cattle He may have provided for them. Eat, then, thereof, and feed the unfortunate poor.

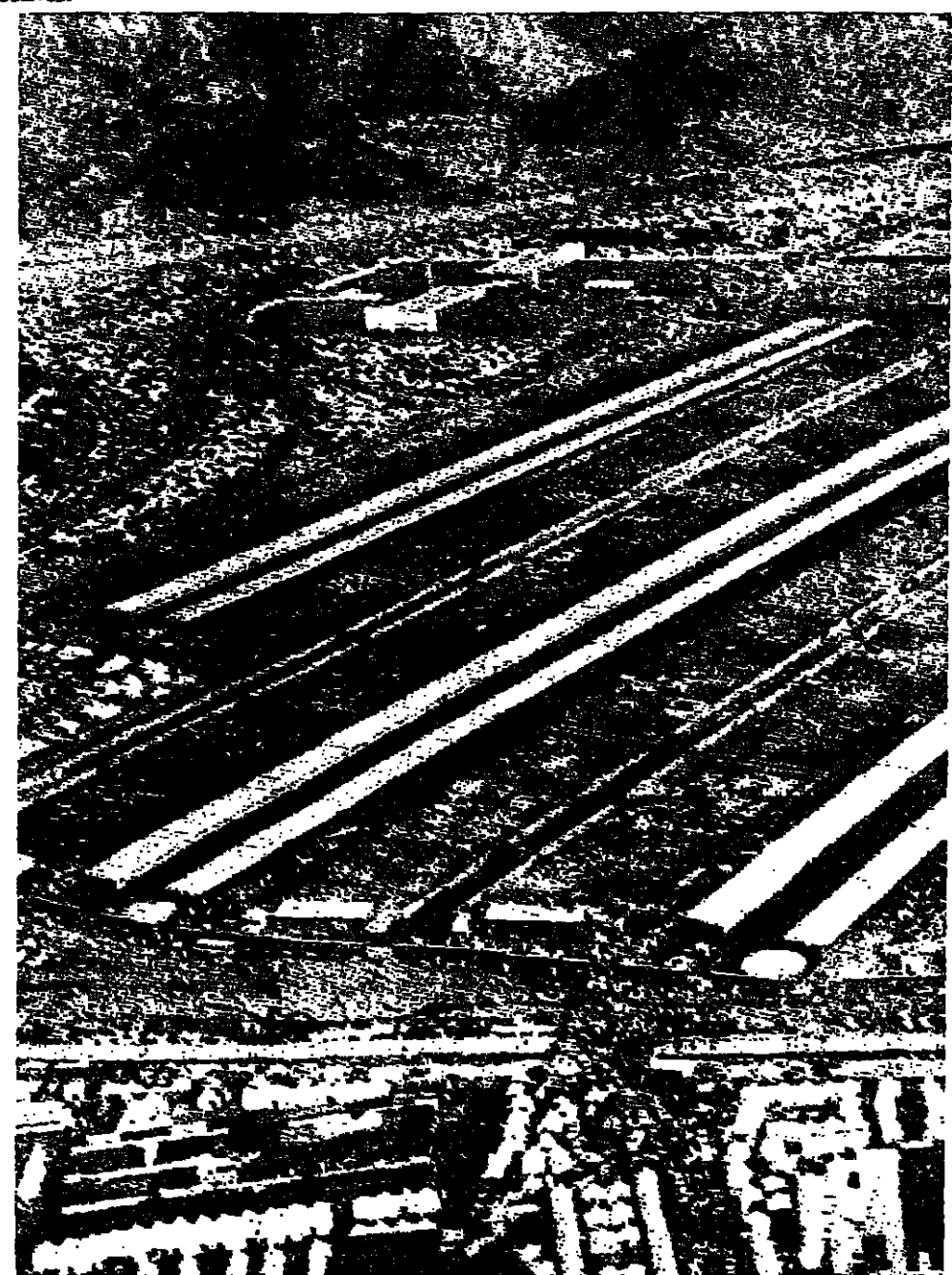
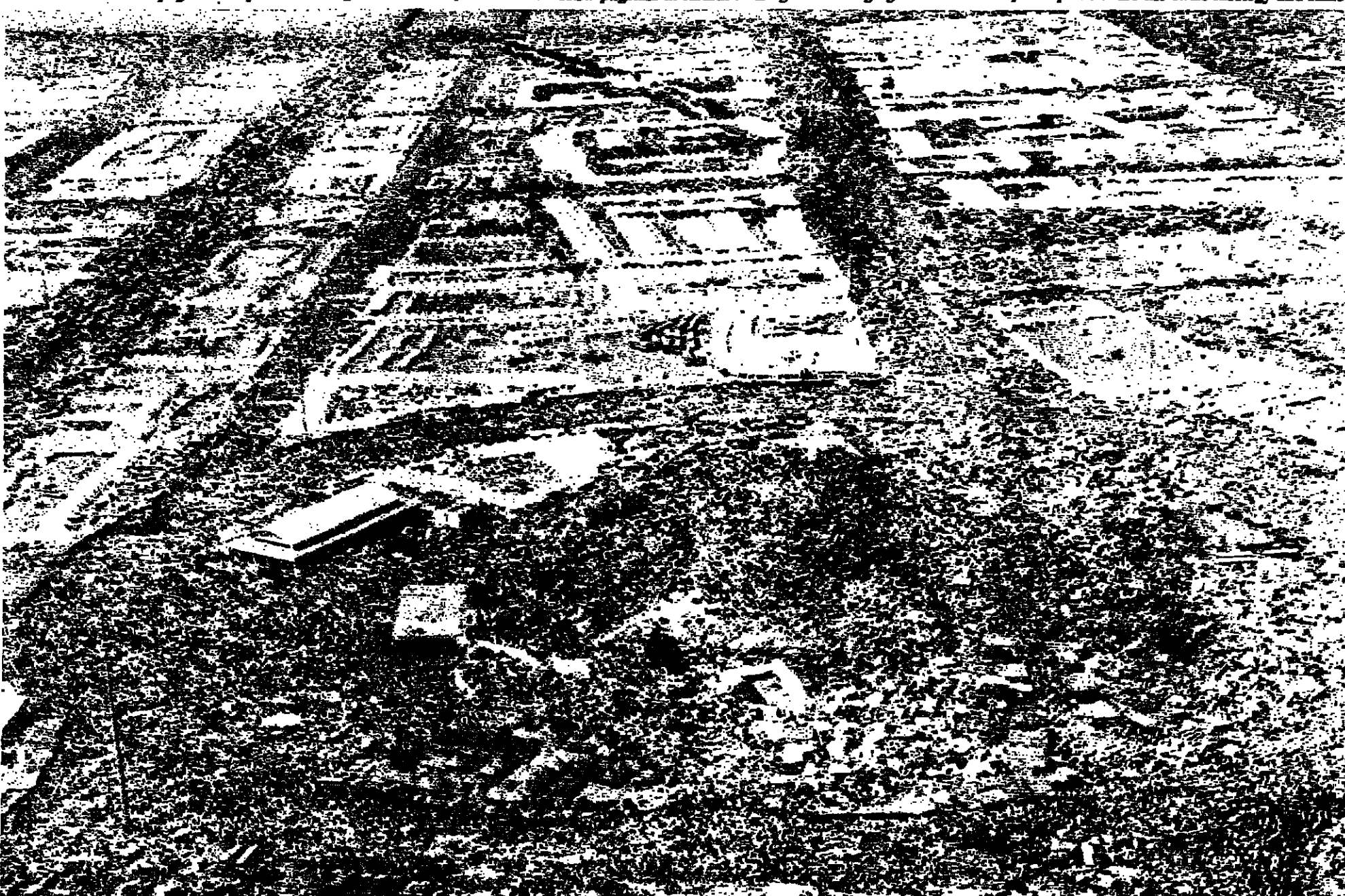
(The Pilgrimage: 22; 26 - 8)



MOUNT ARAFAT: Millions of people from all quarters of the world gather at Mount Arafat, or the Mount of Mercy, the focal point of their annual pilgrimage, on the 9th day of Dhul Hijja. They stay there from midday and start to leave after dusk.



THE MARCH TO ARAFAT: Wrapped in two pieces of white cloth, one stretching down well below the knee and the other thrown over the shoulders, the pilgrims went their way to the Mount of Mercy, with umbrellas shielding them from the scorching sun. Right: The tented city at Mina where the pilgrims are provided living facilities. The pictures below show pilgrims at Arafat making a vast congregation where the participants share the same ideology and same objectives.



TV set: new Sri Lankan status symbol

By Mallika Waniyasundara

COLOMBO (Depthnews) — Sri Lankans are captivated by television which has now become a fact of life despite the controversy it generated when the idea was first broached. They have plunged into television with the same gusto with which they tucked into their rice and curry, abandoning their radios, social calls and the "talk" circuit.

If one drives down Galle Road or any of the city's main thoroughfares at night, one can't help noticing groups of people clustered together on the roadside. It means generally one of three things: a road accident, a fight or they are watching TV in a shop window.

With the dawn of the television era, antennae have started sprouting from the rooftops mainly in Colombo, in the large towns and occasionally in some villages. A TV set is a highly prized status symbol. Brisk sales have been reported since TV was first introduced in 1979.

Black and white TV sets cost around 2,500 rupees (\$120); color sets are more expensive, going up as high as (\$1,200). A United Nations survey predicted that in the first year of television in Sri Lanka, 5,000 sets would be bought and 25,000 sets by 1984. But purchases outdied the most optimistic calculations.

By the beginning of 1982, nearly 60,000 TV sets are operating in the country. And this is not exactly a correct figure. TV authorities believe that there are quite a few sets being operated without licenses. In fact, last August, an amnesty on unlicensed TV sets was declared. Owners were encouraged to have the sets licensed — no questions asked and no penalties to boot.

So in towns and villages viewers see personalities they have never seen before: *Incredible Hulk*, *Kojak*, *Marcus Welby, M.D.*, the *Muppets*, *Sesame Street*, and reruns of many old films like those of Charlie Chaplin. They see the mysteries of the universe in first class films like *Cosmos* and classical masterpieces such as *Anna Karenina* and *Tom Sawyer*.

But nothing draws the average viewer to neighboring houses which own a set like the popular Sinhala films. This is a weekly ritual when large numbers of people converge into other people's sitting rooms to see the local stars perform — and never mind the quality. Nobody really minds these intrusions once a week. It is a part of the Sri Lankan life to share more readily with the less fortunate at least some of the things they are blessed with.

Originally, Sinhala films were shown on Saturday since everybody stayed home on a Sunday. But they did not reckon with the Sunday schools. So, films are now shown on a weekday. However, another problem cropped up. Some teachers are now complaining that pupils doze in school after watching TV late at night. Some parents also grouse that their children neglect their homework. But few parents can really impose a strict regime because invariably, one or both want to watch TV themselves.

Initially, the privately owned Independent Television Network (ITN) provided the programs, mostly canned stuff, in April 1979. But soon ITN ran into difficulties and the government took over the outfit. Unprepared and hardly trained, engineers, technicians and programmers from the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation had to be pressed in to somehow do the job.

Television proper on a nationwide basis came into operation only last February 1982 when Rupavahini started telecasting to the whole country. ITN became a subsidiary of Rupavahini. Both services are now state-owned and state-controlled. ITN still telecasts a lot of foreign shows, light entertainment and musical programs. However, since its shows can be beamed only within 30 miles from Colombo, viewers have complained that 80 percent of the population have become second class citizens as far as TV is concerned.

The whole Rupavahini complex costing \$13.6 million is a gift of the Japanese government to Sri Lanka. Without this gift it may not have been possible for Sri Lanka to have this modern TV center for color transmission as quickly as it did.

One freakish phenomenon is that Rupavahini programs can be viewed in Madras which is 600 kms away. The network's normal range is 200 kms. But this can be explained by the fact that Rupavahini's main transmitter is installed atop Mount Pidurutalagala, which is 2,500 meters above sea level.

No doubt, the government has realized the potentials of this medium as a propaganda weapon. But the decision to introduce TV was also part of the modernization process and the desire to enter into the mainstream of international communication as participants and beneficiaries of the "information explosion."

Minister of State Anandadasa de Alwis, in charge of information, describes TV as bringing the world to the village. Eventually, officials hope that TV will bring education and information, wholesome entertainment and

be a forum for the expression of creativity for the masses.

However, the network's lack of experience, technical expertise and financial resources negates some of these hopes by its heavy dependence on imported materials. In time, the network hopes to produce more local programs. Training is also under way to produce more technicians and programmers.

Roughly about two hours each day are now devoted to locally produced documentaries, musical programs, artistic shows and panel discussions apart from newscasts in three languages. Not surprisingly, the local newscasts are government-oriented and heavily weighted toward government activities. No opposition news is shown. While the main complaint that there is a predominance of imported program in English is justified, some of the programs themselves are admittedly of exceptional quality.

Violence of the type seen in films and in TV in many parts of the world is not one of Sri Lanka TV's shortcomings. There are no killings, murders or glorified brutality. This is a plus factor for an infant network which tends to telecast gawky local shows for lack of experienced and trained personnel.

TV commercials are another thing. While they do not actually interrupt programs, they are grating nevertheless. They promote a new consumerism in a determined effort to sell many things the average Sri Lankan cannot afford and does not need in any case. Bright lights, romantic backgrounds and family scenarios play up the virtues of cosmetics, perfumes, detergents, beverages, food items, electrical appliances, building materials and even shares in hotels, insurance and airlines.

Blood poisoning

CHICAGO (AP) — Blood poisoning can go undetected in the elderly because often there is no accompanying fever. American medical researchers say.

Doctors should be alert to a general malaise or change in mental state because they may be the only indications of the potentially fatal illness in an elderly person, says a study and editorial in the current edition of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Dr. Ian Smith, in his editorial, said that if elderly people are not doing well, doctors should check the blood poisoning.

The illness occurs in the United States more than 40 percent of the time in the elderly, he said, and more than 60 percent of the deaths from the disease occur in this age group. Blood poisoning without a fever occurs in 12 percent of the elderly, three times more frequently than in the young, the editorial said.

Smith said the disease should be treated immediately with antibiotics. He said when people get a fever, a message is sent to the nervous system from the white blood cells. But he said in some elderly people, the nervous system ages more quickly and the message is slowed down, so there is no fever.

Another Look

The many hazards of summer vacations

By Robert Youkum

Who among us has not, while away on vacation, wondered whether our homes were secure from burglars and vandals? No one has not, that's who.

And, indeed, why wouldn't one fret frequently after reading all those newspaper and magazine articles about the many hazards of summer vacations?

Such articles proliferate in the summer months like mosquitoes around camp sites. They probably create more pre-vacation tension than the entire holiday will dispel.

Take, for example, two pages of advice to vacationers that appeared in recent issue of *U.S. News & World Report*. Let's see what effect they had on the Manning family:

"On one hand," says Manning, "the article says to avoid anything that would tip off criminals that we are leaving. On the other hand, it says to alert our neighbors and relatives to keep watch on our house. Telling something to our neighbors and relatives is like taking out a full-page advertisement in the newspaper."

"The next item of advice isn't any problem, though," says Mrs. Manning. "It says to park a car in the driveway to give your house that 'lived in' look. We have two cars parked in our driveway. Permanently."

"I don't know how many times I've told Johnny to remove those bunks of junk," Manning says. "He's been trying to get them to run for more than a year. Anyway, the bright side of it is that when a burglar sees those rusty cars he'll assume we're on welfare and stay away."

"Next," says Mrs. Manning, "we're supposed to set a timer to turn on the lights every evening. Have you figured out how to work that thing yet? Last night the lights went off at eleven, back on at one in the morning, off at two, and back on at five."

"I fixed it. It works fine," Manning grumbles. "Next the article says to lock all doors and windows."

"The second part is easy," Mrs. Manning observes, "because you haven't taken down the storm windows yet. The back door is more of a problem because it's warped. It was warped last year, too, so you finally kicked it closed. Then we had to get a carpenter because —"

"The next item," snaps Manning, "is to hide the silver and jewelry. Did you get that

done?"

"Yes," sneers Mrs. Manning. "It isn't as though you gave me so much jewelry that it would require a bank vault to keep it in. If somebody stole the stuff and tried to fence it they'd get laughed at."

"Next," says Manning, "We have to hide the keys to the cabinets. But," he snarls, "we don't have to worry about that, do we? You never did figure out where you hid the keys last year."

"Which didn't give you the right to kick in the wardrobe," says Mrs. Manning. "You really were on a kicking spree last year. As you probably remember, we had to postpone our departure for two days because you sprained your ankle kicking the washing machine."

"That always made it start up before," mumbles Manning. "Anyway, if you didn't overload the damn thing it wouldn't break down all the time."

"It breaks down for two reasons," says Mrs. Manning angrily. "The first is that it is more than twenty years old, and the second is that you always wait until late on the eve of our vacation trips to show up with several armfuls of dirty clothes that you have been hiding somewhere."

"If you don't mind," Manning says stiffly, "I would like to return to the list of things we have to do before our departure, which, incidentally, was supposed to have been three hours ago. The next item is to load the luggage in the garage so that no one will see us preparing to leave."

"I don't worry so much about people seeing you load the car," scoffs Mrs. Manning. "As I do about their hearing you. Your swearing can be heard at least a mile away against the wind."

"If," Manning growls, "I should occasionally utter an obscenity while trying to fit into one car trunk enough clothing to equip an Arctic expedition for six months it shouldn't surprise anyone."

Mrs. Manning says that her father used to be able to pack twice as much stuff in half the space because he had the good sense to plan in advance.

And so it goes until the Mannings are 2,000 miles away in the fourth day of their vacation, at which point their daughter reminds them that they forgot to set the burglar alarm.

ADEQUATE DIET ESSENTIAL FOR VEGETARIANS



STOP KILLING YOURSELF

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I'll tell you why I've become a vegetarian. About three months ago while watching TV, I saw a large group of contented cattle being fed. Then I saw a scene of fattened cattle being rushed down some shutes on their way to slaughter. I thought of victims on their way to the electric chair after having been fed their last meal.

Since then, I can't look at a steak or outside cut of roast beef without wincing. I hate the thought of eating meat. I suppose you'll think I'm silly. But you can see I'm quite sensitive and my stomach resents meat now.

My question is: Will a vegetarian diet hurt me at the age of 42? I'm on all kinds of nuts and vegetables and all the rest of the usual vegetarian diet that's supposed to furnish all the necessary foodstuffs.

— Mr. N.

Dear Mr. N.: I've known several vegetarians who gave up meats for a similar reason. They can't cut into a steak without picturing the live animals that supplied it. But some vegetarians still suffer when they cut into a vegetable, believing that plants and vegetables also "suffer" when cut. I think you'll agree, Mr. N., that the dieting problem has in many instances become bizarre.

Coming back to your question, make certain that your diet now furnishes the necessary protein, mineral and vitamin demands of a

good diet. How strict is your diet? Remember that no one vegetable protein can provide a sufficient balance of amino acids for normal nutrition. Don't rely on yourself to fashion your diet. Ask the help of a dietitian, medical or otherwise.

Are you taking corn or rice and beans? Are you willing to add milk and eggs to your diet? In many vegetarian diets, there's a small supply of vitamins. It makes good sense to take vitamin supplements, especially vitamin D. Also, sufficient amounts of calcium and phosphorus.

Summing up my reply Mr. N.: many vegetarians get along quite well on restricted diets — provided that they are adequate.

MEDICALETTES

(Replies to and from readers):

For Mrs. U.: If you find that you can't take as many aspirins as formerly to control your arthritic pains, ask your doctor about a new medication called Clinoril which has been found helpful in treating various forms of arthritis. Taken twice a day, it can be as effective in many instances as taking 8-12 aspirins a day. There may be some side effects like dizziness, nausea or itching — but such reactions are usually mild.

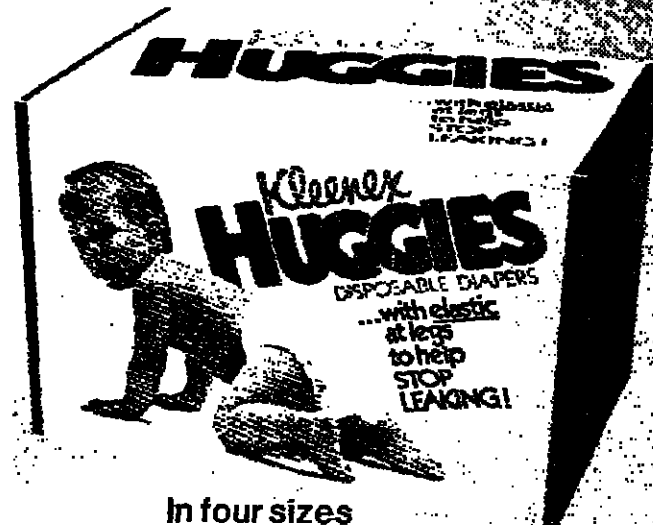
(Tomorrow: Review of vitamins)

By Peter J.

Steincrohn

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Thousands homeless

The forgotten people of Hong Kong's slums

HONG KONG (AFP) — From his rickety hut in the eastern hills of Hong Kong, Choi An-Ming can look up at dozens of nearby gleaming high-rise apartment buildings and dream of the day he can afford to live in one.

But for now, the 63-year-old Choi is a resident of the mini city of Hong Kong's forgotten people — some 750,000 who live in shantytowns on the fringe of society and the edge of perpetual danger.

Water supplies are limited and electricity is illegally tapped from power lines. Inadequate drainage and mounting garbage pose serious health hazards, and the threat of killer landslides or fire is ever present.

"It's a time bomb," Choi said of the tiny wood and corrugated iron hut, with a bumpy concrete floor, he shares with his wife, three children, son-in-law and two grandchildren. "It's not very safe and I worry a lot," he said. "With money, who would like to squat in this miserable condition."

The problem developed with the massive arrival of immigrants from China — legal and illegal — over a period of years, and was aggravated recently by the diversion of emergency shelter to boat people from Vietnam. The number of squatters here has more than doubled in eight years and some 450 shantytowns here now house about a seventh of the city's 5.5 million people.

Most are poor immigrants from China who cannot hope to get into the regular housing market where even the smallest apartments go for 3,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$500) a month. Like many huts, Choi's home is perched precariously on a hillside along with thousands of other units amid a clutter of crying babies, chickens, dogs and blaring TV sets.

Dr. Denny Huang, chairman of the Hong Kong Housing Authority's operations committee, has called the situation a "creeping crisis," saying that nearly 55,000 people were made homeless by 126 squatter fires in the last three years. In the last three months alone, he said, landslides triggered by pounding rains left another 5,000 without shelter. There is no official cumulative casualty toll, but with every heavy downpour comes reports of people crushed to death in the mud and debris of their fragile homes.

Why do people still live there? For Choi, a factory worker who came from China with his

wife and two of their children five years ago, there was no other choice. He could not afford Hong Kong rents and he did not have the seven years of residency required to be eligible for public housing. In any event, the official waiting list has some 160,000 people on it.

So after four years of living with his family in a rented cubicle, he gathered his savings and bought a two-story hut for \$2,000.

Choi would not say who the original owner was. But authorities here have stepped up their battle against "squatter hut racketeers" — often members of the secret gangland triad societies — who have been doing a brisk business in shanty huts hastily cobbled together.

Unaware that the second story was an illegal extension to the established hut, Choi and his family were shocked when a demolition crew from the housing authority came to tear it down a few months ago.

Technically, the squatter colonies are illegal since they are on British crown land, but with the tremendous shortage of low-income housing plaguing the colony, the authorities do not crack down. Indeed, Huang was the first to admit the housing authority was working overtime to find alternative shelter, but it exhausted its reserves of temporary housing three years ago to cope with the influx of Vietnamese refugees.

Responding to criticism that the authority was not moving quickly enough to find shelter for the squatters and another 1.5 million seeking public housing, officials said that it had housed more than two million people up until 1981.

The official target is now construction of 30,000 rental public housing units a year, plus 5,000 home ownership units. The government also set up a squatter improvement division on January, reserving a fund of 21 million Hong Kong dollars for the overhaul of four large squatter sites with firebreaks, public toilets, bathhouses, electricity, street lighting, refuse collection and drainage for each hut.

But Choi is hoping to get his family out of the village before then. "I hope that one day we can save enough to get our own flat in one of those residential buildings," he said, "but in the meantime we at least have a roof over our heads."



REFUGEE CAMP: Vietnamese refugees are an unwanted lot in most Asian and Western countries today.

For Viet refugees Barriers high in Japan

By Todd Carrel

HIMEJI, Japan (AP) — After 20 months in Japan, Dong Chau, a refugee from Vietnam, says the country is "not bad," but he doesn't want to stay here. Many, like Dong, are caught in flux, with little chance of resettlement in third countries and unable to assimilate in Japan, a nation that traditionally ostracizes foreigners.

Dong, his wife and four sons are among 6,100 Indochinese refugees who have come to Japan by boat since 1975. They are among 2,100 Vietnamese, Laotians and Khmers who live in 29 camps scattered around central and southern Japan. The rest have settled in other countries — most in the United States.

Social workers who are with non-government organizations in charge of the refugees, accuse the government of doing very little to help these homeless people and say it may be a cause for the "stagnating" atmosphere in some camps.

The Dong's temporary home is a 2.4-by-4.2-meter room in this camp of 100 refugees on the outskirts of Himeji, a small town 450 kms southwest of Tokyo.

Dong, 34, and his family fled Vietnam because he said he feared persecution since his brother worked for the U.S. military there. In Saigon he was a soft-drink salesman. Here he does part-time construction work.

His appeal to join his brother, now in the United States, was rejected, but he refuses to settle in Japan. "I'm still waiting to know what to do," he said. Meanwhile, two of his sons attend a local elementary school, two others, 14 and 15, languish in the camp.

He supports his family with his earnings plus food and housing provided by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). The "stagnating" atmosphere in camps such as Himeji has spawned several outbreaks of violence and vandalism. Three single men here were recently arrested and

jailed for three months for smashing up the camp.

Resettlement for many of them is hampered by their inability to speak Japanese, their unfamiliarity with Japanese work ethics and general dislike of Japan, an insular society that's not prepared to take them.

Minja Yang, an UNHCR official in Tokyo, said the problem is further aggravated by the government's slow response to refugees who have applied for permanent resettlement here.

There are about 635 of those and she says "now that they have made the decision they don't hear from the government. Some have been waiting for more than a year." "About 800, disheartened by this and other attitudes, remain in 'Limbo' — unqualified for resettlement in third countries and unwilling to return to their native countries."

"Nobody has really taken responsibility for the refugees," she said. "It's a constant passing of the buck from one ministry to another."

Japan, a heavily populated nation with a highly homogeneous society, has always had almost insurmountable barriers to immigration, and only agreed to accept 3,000 refugees after much international criticism.

Peking said returning to old xenophobic days

By Pictoria Graham

PEKING (AP) — It started with a midnight knock at a hotel room door. A Chinese-Canadian woman and her American friend were harassed and interrogated for seven and a half hours by guards and police.

With evident disgust, the police relentlessly accused the Canadian woman of being a local Chinese visiting a foreigner's hotel room. They were wrong and the Canadian Embassy protested.

A young Chinese-American says her Chinese friends anxiously urge her to remove her makeup and jewelry and dress in drab clothes when they meet in public places. While speaking to her in English on the telephone, they say they must whisper so their work leaders don't overhear and reprimand them.

A Peking discotheque and a Shanghai jazz club where Chinese and foreigners could mingle have been closed. Twenty-four-hour elevator operators have been assigned to foreigners' compounds in Peking, and most residents say it is for surveillance of Chinese visitors.

Throughout China warnings have been issued against contacts with foreigners, against bourgeois decadence and "foreign pollutants." Foreign observers say the barriers may get higher in the middle kingdom, which always has suspected foreigners and undergone cycles of xenophobia.

China proclaimed an open door policy in 1979 but time has shown the door to be only half open, if that. China's open door represents a dilemma for the leadership and has become a highly emotional issue. They need foreign know-how to modernize economically, but they fear the influx of "bourgeois" ideas.

"They want to shut Pandora's box," said one foreign diplomat. "They want the technology but not the trappings. They want the machinery but not some of the mental attitudes that make them run. Rather naively

they think they can separate the two and they do it by trying to keep people apart." One veteran diplomat in Peking observed: "I'm afraid they are returning to their old xenophobic days."

Many foreign reporters say their Chinese sources are drying up and asking them not to call. Those who speak Chinese say their language ability doesn't help much anymore. "It was great during the days of Democracy Wall when you could read posters and talk to young people, but now I just read the People's Daily," said one journalist.

Foreign students also are discouraged by the lack of contact with Chinese students. They live in dormitories separate from the Chinese and the segregation is strictly enforced.

A 22-year-old American at the Peking Languages Institute complained he might as well be studying in a language laboratory on a desert island. "I came to China to learn Chinese by speaking to Chinese," he said. "Instead, I live with other foreigners. I eat with them, take classes with them and talk with them instead of the Chinese."

In every hotel a Chinese must register at the door and explain his business. It is not uncommon for a visit with a foreigner to be followed by a phone call to the person's work unit demanding to know what went on.

Many Chinese say they consider the practice intimidating, humiliating and say they are treated as second-class citizens in their own country.

Many foreigners also are discouraged by the quality of their contact with Chinese. Meetings often take place in public because many Chinese are afraid of being overheard. "Is your house bugged?" is a question Chinese ask their foreign friends.

Many foreigners and overseas Chinese also find that local Chinese are not sincerely interested in friendship but regard them as a pass to the friendship store where only foreigners are allowed to shop.

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American budget deficit hits \$108.9b

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — For the first time in history, the U.S. government budget deficit has soared past the \$100 billion mark in a single year, hitting \$108.95 billion with a month still to go in fiscal 1982, the Treasury Department has reported.

In the newest rush of red ink, the report said, the government spent \$14.5 billion more than it took in during August.

If the government should take in \$9 billion more than it spends in September, the last month in the fiscal year, the 1982 deficit could still slip under \$100 billion. But the final figure now seems certain to dwarf the 1976 red-ink record of \$66.4 billion.

The Reagan administration originally forecast a budget shortfall of \$42.5 billion in 1982. But as the recession deepened, cutting into tax revenue and increasing government unemployment payments, the estimates were gradually raised to \$108.9 billion.

Reagan administration spokesmen have recently had little to say about the rising deficit, preferring to talk instead about this year's falling inflation rate.

As for the future deficits, the administration is now forecasting a shortfall of \$115 billion for fiscal 1983, which begins Oct. 1, and red ink of \$92.6 billion for fiscal 1984 — the year for which President Ronald Reagan originally pledged a balanced budget. Congressional and private economists' deficit estimates are even higher.

High current deficits tend to feed future deficits because the government must keep borrowing money to finance its huge national debt — \$1.11 trillion and rising.

Export quota fixed at 56m bags ICO okays new coffee pact

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP) — The 73-nation council of the International Coffee Organization voted Saturday for a 1982-83 crop year global export quota of 56 million bags. A bag holds 132.2 pounds or 60 kilos in green coffee beans.

The council also voted for a new six-year world coffee pact. It will be known as the 4th International Coffee Agreement and will come into operation on Oct. 1, 1983, when the present 3rd International Coffee Agreement expires. It was originally intended to be an extension of the expiring 3rd pact but because of fundamental changes in its economic chapter has been renamed a new agreement.

The total annual export quota for members exempt from basic quotas, (those producing countries which export under 400,000 bags a year), was set at 3.2 million bags. This leaves 52.8 million bags to be distributed to the bulk of the ICO membership entitled to basic quotas. These quotas are subject to cuts or increases depending on how world average prices move.

The council said it had set Angola's export quota at 500,000 bags. Angola was once the world's major producer of robusta coffee.

Pipeline sanctions 'a costly failure'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — The minority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, Robert Michel, has repudiated as "a costly failure" the White House sanctions against construction of the Soviet Siberia-Europe pipeline.

Michel condemned the administration policy Friday in an open letter to the House, co-signed by 11 other Democratic and Republican representatives.

The Illinois Republican said his criticism was not specifically directed at President Ronald Reagan but was intended as "a way out for the president from a policy which is counterproductive."

The White House has announced sanctions designed to prohibit U.S. companies and their foreign subsidiaries from participating in the construction of the gas pipeline, as a

punitive measure against the Soviet Union following the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Four co-signers of the letter were representatives from Illinois, home state of Caterpillar Tractor Co., a major manufacturer of pipe-laying equipment.

The White House sanctions have blocked shipment of 200 Caterpillar pipe-laying machines to the Soviet Union. "Four years ago, Caterpillar had 85 percent of the pipeline business with the Soviet Union. Today they have 15 percent. Who got the difference? Komatsu in Japan," Michel said.

Next week, the House will examine a bill proposing to lift the sanctions, which the House Committee on Foreign Affairs approved last month.

The U.N. conference on the law of the sea agreed that signing of a general treaty on that subject that it has drafted should take place in Kingston, Jamaica, next Dec. 6-10.

The conference decided to meet in the Jamaican capital at that time to complete its work and open the treaty for signature.

The treaty was adopted here last April 30 in a climax to the conference, which began in New York in December 1973. The plan at that time was that it should be signed in Caracas, Venezuela where the rafting had begun in 1974.

But when the conference reconvened Wednesday, it had a letter from Venezuela withdrawing its offer to play host to signing.

The letter from Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, dated Tuesday, said his country had to withdraw the offer because it could not accept the treaty as adopted.

EEC textile parleys run into snags

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25 (AFP) — Negotiations were to continue here throughout the weekend between officials of the European Economic Community (EEC) and 11 exporting nations, after a week's talks failed to produce an accord on limiting textile exports to European markets.

EEC officials had set Friday night as the deadline for an agreement, but there were indications here that the talks, which have so far been conducted with great circumspection, will be extended.

Sources close to the negotiations, however, said that while anything was possible over the weekend, an accord with all 11 countries was extremely unlikely.

According to *Europolitique*, a specialized economic bulletin published here, Hong Kong — one of the three principal textile-producing nations — has rejected any reduction in its exports.

South Korea, the bulletin said, was seeking compensation for what is considered to be excessively high reduction levels sought by the EEC.

Mexican oil prices to remain stable

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 25 (AP) — The state-run Pemex oil monopoly announced that export prices for crude oil would remain stable in October for an eighth consecutive month.

The prices are \$25 a barrel for its heavy maya crude and \$32.50 for the lighter isthmus oil, which is used to make gasoline.

The announcement said the decision to keep the prices stable was made "after analyzing the evolution of the world petroleum market, which continues to be unstable."

At Paris meeting APICORP views loan pacts

JEDDAH, Sept. 25 — The board of directors of Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (APICORP) held its third meeting of 1982 on Sept. 23 in B.A.I.L. headquarters in Paris. The meeting was chaired by Jamal Hassan Jawa, deputy governor (Petromin) and representative of the Kingdom. The meeting was attended by representatives of United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Algeria, Libya, Qatar, Syria, Kuwait and Iraq.

The board took note that agreements to manage and underwrite loans for projects in conjunction with Arab and international financial institutions were signed. These include a loan of \$115 million to Yanbu Petrochemical Company (Jeddah); a loan of \$300 million to the Petroleum Authority of Thailand thereby implementing the declared policy of the corporation in extending its activities beyond the Arab world, especially the Third World countries; a loan of \$70 million to Morocco refining company (Samir); a loan of \$118 million to the Saudi National Drilling Company (Nadricol). The board was informed of the progress in the preparation of the legal documents for Qatar Petrochemical Company and Gulf Petrochemical Company loans.

The board reviewed the petroleum projects in Sudan, which are financed pursuant to a loan agreement signed between Apicorp and General Petroleum Corporation. These projects included expanding the capacity of the Khartoum/Port Sudan pipeline, increasing the capacity for storing crude oil and petroleum products, increasing the storage capacity, bottling and distribution facilities of butane gas and for establishing a bitumen (Asphalt) plant at Port Sudan.

The board also reviewed progress in the Arab joint projects; the detergent chemicals under construction in Iraq, octane booster of gasoline (MTBE), lube oil and additives, synthetic rubber and carbon black, instrumentation and automatic control pro-

jects had pumps and rotating equipment.

The board discussed the financial results of its equity holdings in Bahrain National Gas Company (BANAGAS), Arab International Investment Company and Arab Drilling Workover Company (ADWOC). The board reviewed the activities of the other companies in which Apicorp holds equity shareholdings: Arab Engineering and Consultancy Company (AREC), International Energy Development Corporation (IEDC).

In addition, the construction and operation of the fertilizer plant owned by the Jordan Fertilizer Company in which Apicorp holds shares were also reviewed. The board resolved to hold its next meeting in December 1982.

Tanker rates drop sharply

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AFP) — Tanker chartering out of Iran's Kharg Island was virtually non-existent this week, and rates slipped back considerably in consequence.

But inquiry improved elsewhere, mainly in west Africa, the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, resulting in a modest firming of rates.

A Kharg Island fixture to Europe and/or the United States for a very large crude carrier (VLCC) was reported at previous rates, although there was some doubt as to whether the business was done this week.

Other VLCCs were known to be ready to accept less as the war-risk insurance premium in that zone fell from four to three percent of the full value.

The cheaper oil available in west Africa resulted in busier conditions, with a fair number of tankers booked at better rates. The Mediterranean was also quite active.

Wall Street

Commission houses reap record harvest

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP) — Amid the uncertainties of Wall Street, one thing is sure about the tumultuous trading spree this summer — when buying and selling is heavy in stock exchanges, the brokerage houses are big winners.

The July-September quarter, which ends next week, already has turned into the busiest quarter in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, providing a bonanza in trading commissions and related profits for securities firms.

"They're doing very, very well," said analyst Charles Vincent, who follows the fate of the securities industry for provident national bank.

Vincent said big investment firms, such as Merrill Lynch and Co., are set up to handle heavy volume trading. "This (trading) just eats up the overhead," he said.

The implications of feverish trading have not been lost on investors. As trading volume began surging to new records in mid-August, prices of the stock of leading investment houses also took off.

Merrill Lynch, which traded as low as \$21 a share the week before trading exploded,

finished this past week at \$37.125. Paine Webber, at \$16.875 in the second week of August, finished Friday at \$24. E.F. Hutton, at \$22 the week before average daily trading jumped from 50 million shares to 91 million shares, stands at \$33.25.

Volume for the year to date already has reached 10.6 billion shares, more shares than changed hands in any full year before 1980, and closing in on the 1981 volume record of nearly 11.9 billion. The three biggest trading weeks in NYSE history occurred between Aug. 16 and Sept. 3.

Weekly big board volume grew to the uncharted level of 455 million shares in the first week of the stampede, only to climb to 549.9 million shares the next week before slipping to 434 million shares the following week. That was still more than 100 million shares more than the previous weekly record of 329 million shares in the week ended last March 5.

Daily volume surpassed 100 million shares on seven separate occasions since Aug. 18, reaching a record 137.33 million on Sept. 3.

This past week saw a rekindling of trading

excitement Wednesday, when 113.15 million shares changed hands, the fifth-busiest day in exchange history. The four busier days all occurred since Aug. 18.

The buying spree propelled the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks to a 13-month high of 934.79 on Tuesday, up 158 points from Aug. 12, when the blue-chip average stood at its lowest level since April 21, 1980. But by Friday, the Dow Jones industrials stood at 919.52, a net gain of 2.58 points for the week.

The NYSE composite index of all its listed stocks rose .40 to 70.75, and the American stock exchange market value index was up 1.51 at 290.64.

Big board volume averaged 75.49 million shares a day, up from 71.02 million the week before.

With four more trading days left in the third quarter, NYSE volume totaled 4.1 billion shares, well above the 3.3 billion shares that changed hands in the previous three months, the previous record for a quarter. The second quarter surpassed the record of 3.2 billion shares traded in the first three months of this year.

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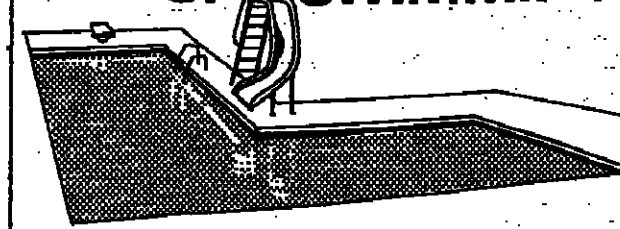
NAMES OF VESSELS	ETA	ARRIVAL PORT
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IBN AL KADI	23-9-82	Dammam
IBN BAJJAH	26-9-82	Dammam
IBN MAJID	28-9-82	Dammam
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Fearing Soviet superiority

U.S. to boost chemical weapons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AFP) — Concerned by what is seen as clear Soviet superiority in chemical weapons, the Defense Department has set about preparing U.S. armed forces for possible chemical warfare, with intensified training.

According to a top official this week, the department would seek \$6,000 million to \$7,000 million over the next five years for its chemical warfare program. The program is said to include \$1,000 million for the development of a new binary nerve gas, nicknamed "bigeye". The binary weapon is considered less dangerous to store than existing chemical arms because its two components, safe in themselves, only mix when the shell is fired.

Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said that "if the Soviets were using chemical weapons, we would face a choice at a very early stage of heavy losses or of going nuclear". Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has also spoken clearly of a serious imbalance between the chemical arsenals of the Soviet and U.S. armies.

Experts say the Soviet Union has an estimated 350,000 tons of chemical agents against 42,000 tons for the United States. And according to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), there are at least 50,000 chemical warfare specialists in the Soviet Army, against 5,000 in the U.S. Army.

To remedy this imbalance, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said last February the manufacture of chemical weapons was being resumed after a lapse of 13 years. He said: "Considering the absence of a verifiable ban on producing and stockpiling chemical weapons, the United States must do all it can to deter the chemical warfare by denying a significant military advantage to any possible initiator".

Hong Kong awaits details

HONG KONG, Sept. 25 (AFP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will arrive Sunday in this last Asian relic of Britain's imperial past amid mounting concern among the colony's five million people over their future. The announcement Friday in Peking that China and Britain would start talks over the future of the colony, where the lease of 90 percent of its territory expires in 1997, did little to explain either side's position and people here will be seeking more flesh on the bare bones of Friday's statement.

Much more had been set on the talks in Peking and the curt official statement left many Hong Kong people with a sense of anti-climax. Although there are still 15 years to run on the lease, investors are already thinking beyond 1997, and demanding reassurances over the future.

The Anglo-Chinese statement, that both sides would seek to maintain "the stability and prosperity" of the territory, was dismissed by one commentator as "predictable platitudes". China earns 40 percent of its foreign exchange through the colony and has strong reasons to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong, observers commented.

In Shanghai, Mrs. Thatcher named a ship for a Hong Kong millionaire in a Chinese shipyard Saturday and described it as a symbol of the close relationship between China, Britain and Hong Kong.

Mrs. Thatcher earlier flew to Shanghai from Peking where she had talks with Chinese leaders on the future of Hong Kong.

Missiles create Dutch deadlock

THE HAGUE, Sept. 25 (AFP) — A deadlock with the conservative opposition over the deployment of nuclear missiles and public spending priorities has stymied the efforts of the Socialists to form a new government and throw the Netherlands into a political crisis.

Former Socialist minister Jos van Kemenade was appointed by Queen Beatrix to form a new government following his party's victory in the Sept. 8 parliamentary elections, but disagreements with the Christian Democrats and the Liberals have jammed the formation of a new coalition.

A similar situation occurred in 1977 when the Socialists won a plurality of the parliamentary seats but failed to become the governing party. The party's disgraced supporters abstained en masse in the 1981 elections.

The Socialists, who have again won a plurality of 47 seats in the 150-member parliament, oppose plans by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy 48 nuclear-tipped missiles in Holland, and advocate higher levels of public spending than the conservative parties.

Meanwhile, the Christian Democrats who control 45 seats, and the Liberals, who control 36 seats, appear to be biding their time until Van Kemenade's discussions with the political leaders have run their course.

The Liberals have already broken off negotiations with the Socialists, and Christian Democrat leader Andreas van Agt, who is also the outgoing prime minister, has made no secret of his intention to implement a program of severe fiscal austerity in collaboration with the Liberals if he returns to power.

Although the Soviet Union, like the United States, signed the 1925 Geneva agreement banning first use of chemical weapons, U.S. military experts are convinced the Red Army would not hesitate to use them. There have also been reports about chemical weapons being used against anti-government guerrillas in Afghanistan.

Special chemical warfare defense units have been set up here and will be detached to all 16 combat divisions of the U.S. Army. Mock decontamination exercises were carried out by U.S. troops during NATO maneuvers in West Germany earlier this month.

The U.S. Navy has also been ordered to prepare for possible chemical attacks. The latest additions to the U.S. fleet have been equipped with airtight chambers where the crew can retreat in the event of chemical attack.

It is uncertain, however, whether Congress will agree to finance the new program in its entirety. Last July, Congress refused to vote a

\$54 million credit to begin manufacture of the binary nerve gas. Justifying the decision, Congress said those NATO countries where the gas would be probably be stockpiled — Britain and West Germany in particular — had expressed opposition to having the weapon.

At present, the United States keeps its chemical weapons in seven stockpiles in the United States itself, and in West Germany and the Philippines.

To avoid stirring up political controversy in Europe, the Pentagon is now considering stocking the weapons aboard U.S. aircraft carriers. The U.S. plans to go ahead with developing chemical weapons has prompted the Soviet Union in June to propose a new draft agreement banning the weapons.

The proposals, made at the United Nations, for the first time included provisions for on-the-spot international inspections. The United States government is currently studying the proposals.

Larger-than-life legend

Nixon extols Churchill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — Former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon singles out the late Winston Churchill as an unmatched, "larger-than-life legend" among all the world leaders he has encountered.

"I had met many national and international leaders and many famous celebrities," Nixon says in his new book, *Leaders*. "But none matched Churchill as a larger-than-life legend." Nixon recalled his first meeting with Churchill in 1954 and subsequent encounters.

"I was rather surprised that he looked so short," Nixon said. "Perhaps it was because his shoulders slumped and his head seemed to rest on his body as if he had no neck at all."

He recounted a story told him by a White House butler who had seen the British leader during visits while Franklin D. Roosevelt was U.S. president.

Usually Churchill stayed in the queen's bedroom in the White House, "which is elegantly decorated and has a very comfortable bed," Nixon said. But on one visit, Roosevelt, knowing of Churchill's interest in American history, insisted on his sleeping in Abraham Lincoln's bed — "without question the most uncomfortable bed in the White House."

"About a half hour after Churchill retired for the night, the butler said that he saw Churchill wearing an old-fashioned night-shirt and carrying his suitcase as he walked quietly from the Lincoln bedroom to the queen's bedroom across the hall," Nixon

said. "Churchill was not about to spend a night in an uncomfortable bed no matter what its historical significance."

Churchill laid much of the groundwork for the British welfare state, but his greatest contribution was his leadership during World War II, Nixon said. "To paraphrase one of his most memorable wartime statements: 'Never has one man done so much for so many.'"

He said former President Dwight D. Eisenhower complained to him that Churchill was one of the most difficult people for him to deal with because he became emotionally involved in what he was doing. Nixon said he was impressed with the way Churchill rose to the occasion when he felt himself on stage, even when old and in poor health.

"I was shocked to see how his physical condition had deteriorated," Nixon said of the last time he saw Churchill, at the latter's London home in 1958. Nonetheless, when he rose to leave after an hour's visit, Churchill insisted on walking him to the door.

"He had to be helped out of his chair and he could only shuffle along the corridor with an aide supporting him at each side," Nixon said. They were greeted at the door by photographers and cameramen.

"The effect on him was electric," Nixon said. "He straightened up, pushed the aides aside and stood alone. I can see him now: His chin thrust forward, his eyes flashing, his hand raised in the famous V for victory sign."

Suzuki visits Peking today

PEKING, Sept. 25 (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrives in Peking Sunday for talks with Chinese leaders in which trade will be a major topic, Japanese sources said Saturday.

The sources said the vexed problem of Japanese textbooks which gloss over Japanese atrocities committed during the wartime occupation of China would also be discussed, but neither side wanted this issue to dominate the visit.

At one stage, it seemed as if the row over the textbooks could lead to the cancellation of Suzuki's visit, which marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. But earlier this month the two countries reached a compromise under which Japan edged to issue a statement to its teachers aimed at placating the Chinese.

China was especially incensed by references to the Japanese invasion in 1937 as an "advance." The sources said Suzuki would discuss the textbooks with Premier Zhao Ziyang Sunday, but mainly in order to set the right tone for talks on trade.

Suzuki is expected to try to persuade the Chinese to stem the recent drop in Sino-Japanese trade which is expected to total \$1.5 billion this year, against \$1.4 billion in 1981. This is largely a result of cuts in Chinese imports of heavy industrial equipment which produced a 37 percent fall in

Japanese exports in the first half of this year, and a \$50 million imbalance in China's favor.

However, Suzuki may be reassured by an agreement reached last Thursday under which China pledged to "make every possible effort to import technology and equipment from Japan" as it makes progress in readjusting its economic and foreign trade policies.

Although Japan is China's biggest commercial partner, trade is much lower than was hoped in 1978 when the two countries signed their first long-term trade agreement. It was then foreseen that by 1982 China would sell 15 million tons of oil to Japan, when in fact sales amounted to only about eight million tons, worth \$2.3 billion, last year.

During Suzuki's visit officials of both countries are expected to sign an agreement under which Japan will provide China with \$65 billion yen (\$250 million) in soft loans, aimed mainly at modernizing China's backward coal mines and coal transportation system.

Suzuki is scheduled to leave Peking on Wednesday for a three-day visit to the southern resort city of Hangzhou. He will then travel to Shanghai, where he will visit the troubled Boashan steel complex which is being built largely by Japanese firms.

Several huge contracts were suspended or curtailed as a result of Chinese spending cuts, raising doubts about China's reliability as a trading partner.

Socialists favored to win poll in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 25 (AFP) — After four decades as a clandestine movement under Francisco Franco and seven in legal opposition, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) is tipped to finally come to power in early general elections set for Oct. 28.

The Socialists, already favorites to win the next elections when these were set for next year, have been further helped by the disarray of their centrist and Communist opponents. The speed with which parliament was dissolved during the holidays Aug. 27 and the early election date have given the Socialists' adversaries little time in which to strengthen their parties or forge workable alliances.

The Socialists, who obtained around 29 percent of votes — only a short length behind the ruling Democratic Center Union (UCD) — in the two earlier elections in 1977 and 1979, are expected this time to win from 34 to 40 percent of votes. By virtue of the rule of proportional representation in Spain, this score should give the Socialists the required absolute majority of 176 seats.

In May this year, the Socialists swept to victory in first elections to the Andalusian autonomous parliament, with 52.59 percent of votes. This was partly attributed to the fact that party leader Felipe Gonzalez Marquez hails from Seville, in the province. But the party had also registered a significant five-point increase in its score in similar elections in Galicia in October last year.

Gonzalez, 40, is the dynamic young leader of this nearly centennial political formation. He was born March 5, 1942 into a working class family of Seville and is married with three children. He was trained as a lawyer, specializing in labor legislation. Gonzalez is striving to raise the party's present 107,000-strong membership to the half million by the end of the 1980s.

The party, founded in 1886, recorded its first split in 1920 with the founding of the Spanish Communist Party. A second split shook the party in 1972 between the so-called "renovated" faction led by Gonzalez and the "historical" faction led by Rodolfo Llopi. This latter faction is not recognized by the Socialist International.

At the party's 13th congress in October 1974 in Suresnes, outside Paris — when the Socialists were outlawed in Spain — Felipe Gonzalez, who went under the nom de guerre of Isidoro, was elected secretary-general. He refused to stand for a new mandate after a party congress in May 1979 voted for an orthodox Marxist ideology. But after an internal crisis lasting four months, he was re-elected in September that year when a special party congress back-tracked and voted to keep orthodox Marxism at arm's length — at least for the present.

At its most recent congress in October last year, the Socialist Party put off "for 25 years" its plans for applying orthodox socialism to Spain, stating its first priority as the "consolidation of democracy". The party's program will bring patchy changes to Spanish society. Nationalizations, in a country where banks own half the industry, will be insignificant.

On the other hand, the Socialists intend introducing "creeping reforms" in education and in particular in military academies, often accused of being nurseries for the extreme right. The supremacy of civilian rule over the military will be reinforced and the civil guard corps, several of whose members were involved in the failed right-wing putsch of February 1981, will be the target for an "in-depth reform," details of which have not been disclosed.

Thais to get U.S. arms aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AFP) — The United States has agreed to sell Thailand an extra \$9.9 million of military equipment, bringing to \$75 million the total amount of U.S. military aid to Thailand so far this year, the State Department announced Saturday.

The announcement came during a three-day visit to Washington by Thai Foreign Minister Marshal Sitti Sawatsita, who met with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior members of the administration.

"These funds will promote further modernization of Thai forces and are another demonstration of the strong security relationship between the United States and Thailand," the statement read.

It added that Marshal Sitti had expressed the concern of Thailand and other countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) over "the threat to peace and stability in the region caused by the continuing presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea."

For his part, Bush reiterated "the complete support of the United States for the ASEAN approach to the Kampuchean issue, including full withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the establishment of an independent and neutral government."

Left-wingers to scuttle German coalition move

HAMBURG, West Germany, Sept. 25 (AFP) — West German liberal party (FDP) left-wingers Saturday stepped up moves to halt the formation of a liberal-Christian Democrat government coalition, with over 500 left-wing FDP delegates attending a meeting near here to support the moves.

FDP left-wingers are trying to rally support from 31 of the 53 liberal MP's due to take part in Friday's parliamentary ballot to counter the election of Christian Democrat Party (CDU) chief Helmut Kohl, who is theoretically to take over as chancellor from Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt.

The liberals, who have held the balance of power in West Germany for over a decade, pulled out of Schmidt's ruling coalition on Sept. 17 and hitched their alliance to the conservative CDU. A total of 18 liberal MP's have so far pledged to vote against Kohl, leaving the left-wing liberals with only 13 more to convince before the Oct. 1 ballot.

The left-wingers argue that mounting attacks on the liberals by Franz Josef Strauss,

the hard-line right-winger heading the Christian Social Party (CSU), allied to Kohl's CDU, will succeed in discouraging FDP members from joining a coalition in which they will only be allowed to play a minor role.

Strauss, known as "the Bavarian bull", is stepping up pressure against liberal participation in the government. A secret meeting between Kohl and liberal former Interior Minister Gerhard Baum was severely criticized by Strauss' friends, who believe the FDP is generally too tolerant of leftists and terrorists.

The liberal left-wingers are also counting on an electoral defeat in Sunday's Hesse regional elections to demonstrate to the party leadership the unpopularity of the FDP's recent alliance with the Christian Democrats.

The FDP is increasingly split over its leader Hans Dietrich Genscher's decision to quit Schmidt's government. William Born, a member of the party's executive, Saturday described Genscher's move as "a historical error".

Honduran leftists to fly out

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras, Sept. 25 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas freed seven more hostages and the government said it expected the rebels' week-long occupation of the chamber of commerce building to end Saturday with their safe passage out of the country.

Gunfire shattered the pre-dawn calm around the chamber of commerce building starting at 4:20 a.m. local time and continuing in sporadic bursts for the next 40 minutes. It was not clear who was firing the shots, which totaled about 30 or why.

The gunfire sounded as if it came from at least two different types of weapons and

American goes berserk, kills 12

WILKES-BARRE, Pennsylvania, Sept. 25 (AP) — A man wearing military fatigues killed at least 12 persons early Saturday in two separate shooting incidents before fleeing in a vehicle, witnesses said.

Four of the victims were killed in a trailer park in Jenkins township, said Paul Clotta, a radio station reporter whose report was confirmed by a resident. Eight others were gunned down about eight kilometers away in Wilkes-Barre, 14 kilometers north of Philadelphia, Clotta said.

Police in the two places confirmed there had been shootings, but would not release information immediately. Another victim was listed in critical condition at a hospital, a nursing supervisor said.

The gunman, whose victims may have been friends or relatives, reportedly was armed with an M-16 automatic rifle, a radio report said. Police said the man used several vehicles in making his getaway.

al Alamiah welcomes Pilgrims to the Holy Land



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